The Bombay Gazette

No. 40,034—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1893.

SOCIETY.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c. WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	„	12	8
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky	„	12	8
One Star Brandy, capital peg	„	14	[illegible]
Two „ fine mellow	„	15	12
Finest London Old Tom Gin	„	11	[illegible]

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 gall. capac

RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th Dec.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th „
				1894.
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L. BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th „
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
†* GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st „
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st „
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

and return Railway Tickets from
to London by the Mail route can be
and Coupons are issued for places in
ing Cars of the special "P. & O. Ex-

gage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at
re 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon
s day.
arge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the
to convey passengers on board, and only hand-
l be received.
n of passengers is called to the importance of
Baggage correctly labelled with Port of desti-

ickets are issued to London *via*
Vancouver.

O, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN,
LIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
mbay on or about the undernoted dates,
ails from Colombo to China. Passengers
p at Colombo:—
27th Dec. 24th Jan.
10th Jan. 7th Feb.
ve, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for
y fortnight, with liberty to call at

apply to
T. M. SHIELDS,
dent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
1893.

LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
CONTRACT WITH
GOVERNMENT.

RVICE TO BRINDISI
IA ADEN, SUEZ,
T SAID.
Tons. H.P. To sail on
.......4,194 750 1st Jan., 94
er......4,119 750 1st Feb.
n board of every Steamer.
SAGE MONEY.
Class. 2nd Class. Deck
600 Rs. 325 Rs. 150
TRIESTE on the 3rd, and
onth.

TO TRIESTE, VIA
D PORT SAID.
Tons. H.P. To sail on
.... 4,351 350 9th Jan. 1894.
h. 4,253 350 9th Feb.
Y THIS ROUTE.
2nd Class. Deck.
Rs. 300 Rs. 150
LEAVE TRIESTE on
month.
ETS.
Service to TRIESTE.
1st Class 2nd Class.
...Rs. 960 Rs. 575
...Rs. 1060 Rs. 625
PLIED AT MEALS.
LONDON.
re issued via Trieste

ANG, SINGA-
AI AND KOBE.
s. H.P. To sail on
78 500 21st Dec.
GLAIA to Madras
e, &c, apply to
HOFFER,
Agent.
Bombay, Dec. 9.

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ES.
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E Bombay
URRACHEE
Steamer Home-
proceeding to
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Railway Fare
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Street.

CO.,

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BAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 1,950 tons, on the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th December, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th Decr.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
BY

THE new shortest and cheapest Route *VIA* NAGPUR and ASANSOL and Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Important acceleration from the 15th October, 1893, and HEAVY REDUCTION in FARES for through passengers from 1st November, 1893.

DOWN.

Distance in Miles from Bombay.	Stations.		H. M.	Halt for Refreshments.
	BOMBAY. Victoria Terminus	Dep.	7—30	
85	Igatpuri	Arr. Dep.	12—27 12—37	Luncheon.
276	Bhusawal	Arr. Dep.	20—0 20—20	Dinner.
520	Nagpur, B. N. Ry.	Arr. Dep.	7—0 7—30	....
646	Dongargarh	Arr. Dep.	13—22 13—42	Luncheon.
776	Bilaspur	Arr. Dep.	18—41 19—10	Dinner.
903	Jharsuguda	Arr. Dep.	0—17 0—45	....
1028	Chakardharpur	Arr. Dep.	5—49 6—15	Early Breakfast.
1100	Purulia	Arr. Dep.	9—20 9—35	Breakfast.
1147	Asansol, E. I. Ry.	Arr. Dep.	11—38 12—28	Luncheon.
1212	Burdwan	Arr. Dep.	15—35 15—52	Tea.
1279	CALCUTTA. Howrah Station	Arr.	19—42	

UP.

Distance in Miles from Howrah.	Stations.		H. M.	Halt for Refreshments.
	CALCUTTA. Howrah Station	Dep.	5—54	
67	Burdwan	Arr. Dep.	9—43 1[illegible]—1	Breakfast.
132	Asansol, B. N. Ry	Arr. Dep.	1[illegible]—4 13—45	Luncheon.
180	Purulia	Arr. Dep.	16—5 16—14	Tea.
252	Chakardharpur	Arr. Dep.	19—15 19—40	Dinner.
377	Jharsuguda	Arr. Dep.	0—39 1—15	....
504	Bilaspur	Arr. Dep.	6—42 7—4	Breakfast.
633	Dongargarh	Arr. Dep.	12—41 13—27	Luncheon.
759	Nagpur	Arr. Dep.	19—35 20—20	Dinner.
939	Sheagaon	Arr. Dep.	4—29 4—39	Early Tea.
1003	Bhusawal	Arr. Dep.	7—10 7—30	Breakfast.
1118	Manmar	Arr. Dep.	12—5 12—20	Luncheon.
1194	Igatpuri	Arr. Dep.	15—30 15—42	Tea.
1279	BOMBAY. Victoria Terminus	Arr.	20—30	

Railways in India are run to Madras time, which is 30 minutes in advance of Bombay time and 33 minutes behind Calcutta time.

For intermediate times at stations see the Bengal-Nagpur, G. I. P., and E.-I. Rys'. time tables.

The reduction in fares between Bombay and Calcutta or *vice versa* over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Route is as follows:—

First Class Rs. 92 against Rs. 112 by the Jabalpur route.
Second Class Rs. 46 against Rs. 56 by the Jabalpur route.
Third Class Rs. 15-0-6 against Rs. 28 by the G. I. P. Mail Third Class and E. I. Intermediate Class, or a saving of Rs. 20, and Rs. 10, and Rs. 12-15-6 respectively over each ticket.

Ordinary Third Class Tickets are issued by this service *via* NAGPUR.

By the above train service the Bombay Ghats and those between Salekasa and Bortalao are passed in daylight.

It is requested that tickets be asked for *via* NAGPUR and B.-N. Railway.

Passengers are informed that Messrs. G. F. Kellner, the well-known caterers and wine merchants of Calcutta, have the contract for supplying refreshments on the B.-N. Railway.

All classes of goods, parcels, luggage, horses, etc., are proportionately cheaper by this new route. For rates and fares apply at Railway Stations or to the Undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Nagpur, 14th October, 1893.

SPOONS AND FORKS

HIGHEST QUALITY — LOWEST PRICES

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Table Forks, fiddle pattern	28	0	31	8
Dessert „ and Spoons	21	0	23	8
Table Spoons	28	0	31	8

THREAD, BEAD, LILY PATTERNS,
Rs. 6 per dozen, extra.

TREACHER & CO.'S COMPLETE CHESTS OF PLATE.

TREACHER & CO.'S COMPLETE CHESTS OF CUTLERY AND PLATE.

TABLE PLATE

DURABLE! ELEGANT
BEST MATERIALS
BEST WORKMANSHIP

A QUALITY CAVENDISH CUTLERY—

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Table Knives	per doz.	39	0	44	0
Dessert „	„	33	0	37	0
Carvers	per pair	15	0	17	0
B QUALITY—					
Table Knives	per doz.	31	0	35	0
Dessert „	„	23	0	27	0
Carvers	per pair	12	0	13	0
L'AFRICANE IVORY—					
Table Knives	per doz.	18	0	20	0
Dessert „	„	15	0	16	12
Carvers	per pair	8	0	9	0

Full Detailed Lists on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTAGE PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER FOR INDIA,
Under m PERSONAL Supervision, by
MESSRS. AUWAERTER & SOEHNE
OF STUTTGART.
FULL COMPASS, IRON FRAME, EASY ACTION AND BRILLIANT TONE.
Rs. 550, NETT CASH.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S LEVÉE.

13th December, 1893.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid Gloves	2 Buttons,	per pair	1	8
Gent's White Kid	do.	do.	2	0
Gent's French Grey	do.	do.	2	0
Gent's White Self-Braided Back	do.	do.	2	8
Gent's White, Best French	do.	do.	2	12

SCARVES.

The Ascot Scarf, Light, Fancy, and Plain Colours	Rs. 1-8 to	1	12
Black Dress Ties	from	1	8
White Ground Fancy Bows	„	1	8
Black Dress Bows	„	1	8
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	„	2	2

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality (Latest Shapes)	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	10	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)...	10	8

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALITIES FOR THE SEASON.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
GRAPES	per lb.	0	14	1	0
BRAZIL NUTS	„	0	14	1	0
COB NUTS	„	0	12	0	14
BARCELONA NUTS	„	0	6	0	7

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED.
Ham, Bacon, As. 15 per lb.
Double Glouster Cheese, As. 14 per lb. on Cut.
Stilton Cheese, Rs. 5 per Jar.
Dutch Cheese, As. 12 per lb.
Chedder Cheese, As. 12 per lb.

MORENAS AND COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—
THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME

CUTCHERIES.
COURTS.
TREASURIES.
GUARD ROOMS.
MESSES.
CLUBS.
SCHOOLS.
HOSPITALS.
LIBRARIES.
INSTITUTES.
HOTELS.
COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	25
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, AND PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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The Noted House in BOMBAY.

Compare our Prices with other Firms.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
BOOKS FOR THE TRAVELLER.
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

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'XMAS CARDS. ANNUALS. DIARIES.
BOOKLETS. CALENDARS.
'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5	0	„
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4	0	„
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3	8	„
Non Plus Ultra, 100	3	0	„
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2	8	„

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma	25 in a box	4	0	per Box.
Cordelia	50 „	5	0	.
La Odalisca	50 „	5	0	„
Vera	25 „	6	0	„
Sins Rival	50 „	7	8	.
Mi Reina	50 „	6	0	„
AMERICAN EAGLE—				
Rothschilds	25 in a box	2	12	„
Regalia del Principe	100 „	7	8	..

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

AN IDYL.

Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY.

This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST, and is Packed in HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS, which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

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STANLEY OAKES,
132, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

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LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER..........................Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and
LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER,
"THE GUARDSMAN."

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
"THE LATE LAMENTED,"
A Farcical Comedy in 3 Acts.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER,
"THE PICK-POCKET."

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER,
Tom Taylor's ever welcome Drama,
"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."
Miss Marie Brian in her Original Impersonation of
SAM WILLOUGHBY.

SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER,
F. C. Burnand's successful Farcical Comedy,
"ARTFUL CARDS."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S
COMIC OPERA,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
And a FARCE, Entitled
"A CUP OF TEA,"
Will be given
BY THE MEMBERS OF THE
THE SPIAN CLUB
ON 20TH & 22ND DECEMBER.

The following Ladies & Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss Chambers	Mr. Crommelin
Mrs. Falle	Col. Empson
Miss Griffiths	Capt. Heyman
Miss G. Griffiths	Mr. Hickman
Miss Long	Mr. Leveson
Miss Nicholson	Mr. MacLeod
Miss Stevens	Mr. Nicholson
Miss Swift	Mr. Reddie
Miss Turner	Mr. Roughton
Miss Westlake	Mr. Sargent
Mr. Beaufort	Mr. Schofield
Mr. Buckle	Mr. Stevens
Mr. Casserly	Mr. Stiven
Mr. Crawford	Mr. Windham

And others.
A STRING BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
The BOX PLAN is now on view at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
FRERE ROAD,
(Opposite the Dock Entrance).
AN ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given by the CREW of the P. and O.
S.S. "CARTHAGE,"
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,
The 13th instant, at 8-30 P.M.
Front, Seats Re. 1. Back, Seats Annas 8.

MADRAS RACES, 1893.
DECEMBER 23RD, 26TH, 28TH AND 30TH.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing.)

OWNERS are reminded that the FINAL ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on 15th December, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. Entries by Telegraph must be confirmed by Letter. For Programme SEE W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 1, of 16th May, and for First, Second and Third Entrances Nos. IV, X, XII, of 30th June, 30th September, 30th October.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

RIPON CLUB BUILDINGS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Medical Profession of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Rooms of the Presidency Association, Ripon Club Buildings, Apollo Bunder, to Memorialise the Government in reference to the abolition of the Chair of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology at the Grant Medical College, and the important public questions and principles affected thereby. We trust you will be pleased to be present on the occasion.

B. S. SHROFF,
AND
B. H. DANTRA,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay Medical Union, 9th December, 1893.

'XMAS CARDS,
from One Pice Each.
'XMAS TOYS,
from 2 Annas each.
FANCY GOODS & PRESENTS,
At Cheapest Price.
All the LATEST NOVELTIES,
to Suit 'XMAS TREES.

SHROFF BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of MITHABAI (Wife of HIRJI SOUJPAL), late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

HIRJI SOUJPAL, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Sole Executor named in the Will of the said Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 7th Day of December, 1893.
Mr. DARASHA BAZONJI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHA DEWJI VURSUNG has Contracted to SELL to Mr. MOOSABHOY HASSUMBHOY VISRAM. All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, containing by admeasurement 310 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, New No. 2386, old Survey No. 585, and New Survey No. 3678, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baboola Tank Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 5527, and Street No. 12, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Parsonage Road, on or towards the West by the property of Dewjee Assa, on or towards the North by private passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dewji Assa. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of lease, lien, sale, mortgage, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known within 14 days to the undersigned at their Office, at Hamam Street, Fort, after the expiration of which period the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived, null and void, and of no effect.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1893.

THAKURDAS DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS

AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
THE GRAND ENTIRE
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances!
Rich and Imposing Costumes!
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 7 P.M. to 10-0 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Private to seat Four, Rs. 16; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.

Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.

Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Immediate Presence of
HON. DADABHOY NOWROJEE, M.P.
THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
Will Perform at
THE NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER,
THE WELL-KNOWN TALISMANIC OPERA,
in 3 Acts by Mr. V. P. Talib,
SANGEEN BAKAVLI,
Followed by the Wrinkle-removing FARCE,
ADOO-ADAGRA.

The Proceeds will be devoted to any cause approved of by the Reception Committee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, first four Rows, Rs. 4 each; remaining Rs. 3 each. Dress Circle, First Row, Rs. 3 each; remaining Rs. 2 each. Second Class, Re. 1-8. Third Class, Re. 1. Back Seats, As. 8.

The Theatre will be illuminated by Electric and Coloured Lantern lights.

Box Plan at the Theatre.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

'XMAS
CARDS!
NEW YEAR
GREETING
CARDS!!
An Immense Choice Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Expceptionally the Best and Cheapest
for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS!
'XMAS CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 16 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design..........Rs. 45, Rs 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches..........	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal..........	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

PEROZSHA FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Bandora, in the District of Tanna..Defendant.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1893, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, or either of them in the two several properties next hereinafter described, that is to say:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or dwelling house, out-houses, cook rooms, stable, wells and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Bandora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thanna, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine and one-fourth square yards, be the same a little, more, or less, and bounded on the North by vacant ground belonging to Bhundaree Koormaree and Antone Manoel De Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antone Manoel De Monte and others, on the East by the property of Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on the West partly by the Road, leading from Ghore Bunder and partly by the public Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the receiver appointed herein, and are marked A B C D E F G and H in the plan lodged in the Office of the Commissioner.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of garden ground or land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stables, standing thereon and being in the New Town or Khetwadi ninth lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay fronting the said lane on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement one thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2181, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, and 2179 and New Nos 9261, 9222, and 9258, old Survey Nos 807, 809 and 806 and New Survey, No. 5487, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jehangirjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Jamsetjee Eduljee Tijoriwalla, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and partly by the Khetwadi eighth lane, on the West by the said Khetwady ninth lane, on the North partly by the property of Nanabhoy Hormusjee Nanaset, partly by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla and partly by the property of Cumroodin Tyebjee, and on the South by the property of the said Cumroodin Tyebjee, and which said bungalow and stable, hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 162, and together with the said piece or parcel of garden ground or land were formerly in the occupation of Pestonjee Limjee Gojee, and latterly in the possession of Perozsha Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of the said Receiver and are more particularly described in the plan lodged in the Office of the Commissioner and therein surrounded by a red coloured boundary.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of October, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SUITABLE for a 'XMAS PRESENT.—THE "AUTO"-HARP, Latest Musical Novelty, easily learnt, no knowledge of Music being required; one can actually play a piece of Music with the help of the six manuals in one hour. Price, complete with Tutor, Tuning Key, Thumb Ring and Cardboard Box, from Rs. 20.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes, Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS! A New Selection of the Choicest and Best Teas from General YOUNGHUSBAND'S Celebrated Kangra Tea Plantation, Kangra Valley. Come one, come all, to the Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium in Bombay.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Our 'Xmas Stock of Hams has been Selected by our Agents with greatest care; hence Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Weighing from 8 to 14 lbs. each. All Up-country Orders receive Best and Prompt attention. Trial Orders Solicited.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER.—A SMALL CLASS will be formed immediately to read with a Teacher in above subject. Four more Pupils WANTED. Four months' Course. Fee Rs. 10 per mensem. Apply sharp to "PUPIL," care of this Office.

AFTERNOON TEA KETTLES in Copper, on Hammered Iron Stands, for the Table as well as for the Floor, also Brass Tea Kettles, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 40.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET.—The Comfortable and Airy BUNGALOW, No. 168, at Dadur, five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. Apply to B. SAKARAMJEE, House Agent, 11, Tamarind Lane.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 2-8, 2-4, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Medows Street, Fort. Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lahagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further need of it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co. 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for 'Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. R.," care of this Paper.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Fondants, per lb. Rs. 2; Strawberries per lb. Rs. 2; Cocoanuts, per lb. Re. 1-8; Acid Drops of Assorted Flavour, per lb. Re. 1.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Xmas List Free on Application.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road Bombay.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Bookstalls on Railway Termini.

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HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.	MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS,	WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!

ALL our various Departments have now been most completely replenished with New Goods of the latest designs, making a most splendid selection.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs.	as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4	0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)......	„	3	0
Alpha (very mild)	„	2	8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs.	12	8
Reg. Principe	„	25	„	10	0
Reg. Reina	„	25	„	7	8
Trabucos	„	25	„	3	4
Caliope	„	50	„	6	0
Damas	„	100	„	10	0
Romeo Y Jullietta	„	50	„	5	8
Hidalgas	„	100	„	10	0
* Corea..........................	„	25	„	5	0
Carolina..........................	„	100	„	8	0
Delice..........................	per packet of	20	„	1	0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs.	as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3	0
„ "Golden Medium," Medium	„	2	8
„ "Cavendish, Strong"	„	1	8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

			Rs.	as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100		4	0
Do. do. No. 2	„	„	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size	„	„	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, an Experienced GIN-FITTER for the State Factories, Bhopal. Apply with testimonials within 20th December, 1893, to the Undersigned, stating Terms for the Season.

C. M. ROY, C.E.,
Superintendent,
State Factories, Bhopal,

WANTED,

A MANAGER, for the Cotton Mill Company, Pulgaon, Wardha, Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. With an Annual increment of Rs. 25 till pay reaches Rs. 200. Quarters free. The applicant must possess a good knowledge of English and Marathi and Account-keeping, and he must have experience of Management of a Cotton Mill. Applications will be received till 15th December, 1893. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to

RAI BAHADUR MUKUND BALKRISHNA BUTEE,
Chairman, Nagpur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
PADDY & DALL GRINDING MACHINES.
And POUNDING MACHINES
FOR HAND WORK AS WELL AS
CATTLE POWER AND STEAM POWER.
PRICE:—Rs. 75 TO 300.
Apply to the Sole Inventioner,
MAHAMADBHOY CASSAMBHOY
NATHABHOY,
MAHIM BAZZAR, MAHIM,—BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.

Samples free on Application.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for

CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.

Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle*, the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
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12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 3 „ „
3 „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers...{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on term which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1893.

NOTICES.

FLOREAT RUGBEIA.

THE OLD RUGBEIAN Dinner will take place at the Volunteer Head Quarters on FRIDAY, December 29th. Gentlemen wishing to attend will kindly communicate with G. W. F. BUCKLAND, 1, Esplanade West, Calcutta.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.
SECUNDERABAD DIVISION.
NOTICE.

WITH reference to former Notice Tenders are hereby called for, for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, including Reservoir and Laying of Pipe Lines for new Water Supply, Secunderabad Garrison. Estimated Cost, Rupees 74,176.

They should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Secunderabad Division, from whom Forms can be obtained, and will be opened by him at 12 Noon, on 20th December, at his Office, Secunderabad, when and where those tendering may be present. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by Rupees 1,500 Earnest money.

H. V. BIGGS, CAPTAIN, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, S. D., M. W.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6¼ per each new Issue Share of Rs 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared and made payable at the registered office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, on and after the 18th proximo to the registered shareholders on the 23rd Instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENALABDIN SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.
Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.

HURSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Alligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHAVRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the name of HURSAMUL MADHAVRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay..Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHUND NAHALCHUND, of Bombay,
Hindu Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa
Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bom
bay

PURSUANT to the Decree ma
above Suit and bearing date the 8th D
1889, the following immoveable property will
PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN,
missioner of this Honourable Court, at his
Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day
1893, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoo

PARTICULARS:

All the Estate and interest of the abovenam
Hursamul Buldevdas and Madhavram Bulde
their Transferee, Deepchund Nahalchund, and
named Defendant, Narotum Hunsraj, or any
that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or gr
messuage, tenement or dwelling-house sta
situate, lying and being in Withalwady, on
thereof, in the Registration Sub-District of Bo
assessed by the Collector of Assessment u
No. 82, and now under Ward No. C. 1630, a
73, 75, and containing by admeasurement
thirty-four square yards and one-third
yard, be the same, little, more or less, a
lows:—That is to say, on or towards the
for passing and repassing, on or towar
property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanji
Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards th
passage, and on or towards the Sou
wady Street, which said premises for
in the occupation of the said Nar
tenants.

For further particulars and cond
should be made at the Office of
at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and
the Transferee, Deepchund Naha
Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this

WARNING TO INTEND
HIGH CO
O. O. C
SUIT No. 50
HURSAMUL BULDEWDAS
VER
NAROTAM HUNSRAJ ......
a
DIPCHAND NEHALCHAN

WITH reference
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Farran, Esquire, Commission
DAY, the 13th instant. Not
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,070
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	275 200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,025	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,875
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	67½	1,225
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	235
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer&Co., Ld.	1,800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,080	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	500	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	2,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	94
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	960
Thacker & Co.	1,800	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 15	480xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	53
Bellary S & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	240
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,065
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	40
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	805
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	580
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	410
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	6,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	360
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,145
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	315
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	20	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	7,425
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,860xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	810
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Southern India	1,080	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	323½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	18
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	560
Tulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct dvd Rs 80	945 1105
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	30
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	215 210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	280
East India	360	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,375
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	12,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,185
French	300	500	all	100	450
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	112½xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	370
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	107½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	590
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	40
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215xd
Volkart	...	1,001	1000	Rs. 70	1,010

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 25-6	
China Leaf	" 25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	" 25-2	"
Do. do. new	" 25-1	"
Australia do.	" 25-3	
Bombay do.	" 25-2	
English Sovereigns	" 15-15-6	
Do. Dragons	" 15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 98	
Do. 17½ do.	" 98	
Dollars	" 208	Nominal.
Mexican do.	" 195	
Five-Francs	" 280	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, Meeting of Urgency, 3 p.m.
Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, Secretariat.
Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor.
Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 7-30 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Bombay (s), from London ; Clan Fraser (s), Liverpool ; Mobile (s), Busreh ; and (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Sutlej (s), from Shanghai.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th :—R. I. M. S. Mayo, for Karachi ; Mecca (s) Persian Gulf ; Kangra (s), Calcutta, &c. ; Shannon (s), Aden ; Armenia (s), Liverpool, &c. ; Ashdown (s), London, &c. ; Asama (s), Marseilles ; Stura (s), Hongkong ; and Maria Valerie (s), Trieste, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Benedict, Clan Fraser, and Mobile entered the dock on Saturday ; and the s. s. Haxby left it on Friday, and the s. s. Ashdown and s. s. Brahamani on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Vasna and Bombay entered ; and the s. s. Maria Valerie and Armenia left the dock on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. LaSeyne, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant.

Arrival.—Raja Bhowsing Tukhatsing, son of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhownugger, accompanied by forty followers, arrived in Bombay, on Friday last, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. The Raja is at present staying in Eesa Fazla's house, at Gilder Street.

A "Lusus Naturæ."—Mr. D. N. Patel, Veterinary Surgeon, who has his place of business at Kalbadevi, is at present engaged in stuffing a most extraordinary calf, which was still born, the property of Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Arts. The animal possesses eight limbs entirely will developed, four rears, two situated on the forehead and two on the throat, two tails, two bodies fully formed, one head, well formed, and only one eye. The mother of the calf survives.

Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—The hearing of the case of Byramjee Eduljee *vs.* Rattanbai and another, was concluded on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and delegates. As on the previous day, the hearing was conducted with closed doors. At the close of the enquiry, the delegates found that the charge of adultery against the respondent was proved. His Lordship then gave for the petitioner a decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage, with costs, against the co-respondent.

Band at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme, at 7-30 p.m., during dinner:—

March	Festival	F. Rose.
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Valse	Œnone	Edw. Dallas.
Dance of the Witches		Boggetti.
Fantasia	Puritains	Robillard.
Gavotte	Lyric	J. Weaver.
Selection	Midnight Revels	Williams.
Polka	Whistling	Solomon

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

An Alarm of Fire.—At 4 p.m., on Friday last, a fire broke out in a room in a chawl, situated near the Elphinstone Road, occupied by a Purdessee, named Hunooman Maloo, an employé in the G. I. P. Railway. A policeman doing duty near the place, saw some smoke issuing out of the room. He immediately ran to the room, broke open its poor, and went in, when he observed a large deal-wood box on fire, which he at once put out. The fire is said to have been caused by a hot *chilam*, which was found lying near the box. The damage is nominal.

Fire in a Mill.—At half-past 5 o'clock, on Friday morning, on the door of the mixing-room of the Hope Mill being opened, a quantity of cotton in that room was found to be on fire. An alarm being raised, a number of mill-hands, who had just arrived to work at the mill, rushed to the room, and began pouring water on the flames, which were extinguished in a few minutes without the aid of the fire-brigade. From inquiries made, it appears that everything was in order when the mill was closed at 7-15 p.m. on the previous evening. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. The damage done to the cotton by fire and water is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

Fatally Injured.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, on Saturday last, held an inquest, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bapoo Peeraji, aged twenty-two years, lately a syce in the employ of Abdool Rajah bin Curtas, a dealer in horses, having his stables on the Ripon Road. At midnight, on the 22nd ultimo, the deceased, with several other syces, was sleeping in the stable-shed of his master, when the shed, under which he was sleeping, suddenly collapsed, owing to the heavy downpour of rain of the previous day. The deceased and two other syces were taken out of the debris and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that the deceased had sustained a fracture of the spine, and that he was unable to stand. He gradually grew worse and died in the Hospital, at 7-30 a.m., on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Charge of Assault.—On Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramnarayen and Ramotur Ramdin were placed on remand and charged with causing hurt to Jewa Raymon by means of sticks. After recording evidence, his Worship convicted both the accused, and fined the first accused Rs. 70 and ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep peace for a period of six months, and there being no sufficient evidence to show that the second accused had taken an active part in the assault, his Worship only sentenced him to one day's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate also ordered Rs. 50 out of the amount of fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant as compensation ; and if the accused did not pay the fine, ordered him to be sent to jail for one month with hard labour.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of November, 1893. There are two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and fifteen of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within the current month :—

			As.	Nos.
		Rs. 100 Prizes.		
Green	Line	Up	2	C442720
Yellow	"	Down	1	G263120
		Rs. 10 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
"	"	"	2	C462710
"	"	Up	2	C396380
Special	"	"	1¼	C544614
Lavender	"	Down	1½	C426877
Red	"	Up	1¼	C271650
Green	"	"	1	G598551
"	"	"	1	G598526
Yellow	"	"	1	G203747
"	"	"	1	G203689
Brown	"	"	1	E800292
Blue	"	Down	1	E151296
G. R. Extension		"	1	A096321
Lavender	"	Up	¼	C568482
Special	"	"	¼	D514062
Yellow	"	"	¼	C305063

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	..	..	4	...	24	30
B "	1	..	2	...	3	...	13	19
C "	..	1	1	...	2	...	14	18
D "	...	1	..	1	3	...	25	30
E "	...	1	1	1	3	...	28	34
F "	...	1	1	...	2	...	22	26
G "	1	1	1	..	2	1	40	46
H " Cadets.	..	...	..	...	1	2	16	19
I " Cadets.	..	..	...	..	1	...	11	12
Army Staff	1	...	...	2	..	...	6	9
Staff and Band	...	..	..	...	1	..	29	30
Total..	4	6	6	4	22	3	228	273

The following officers were on parade viz. :—Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, A.-D.-C.; Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, T W C Leathem ; Captains J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, J W Smith, S Tomlinson ; Lieuts T M English, F W English, D J Sharp, J H Ferneaux, R Snell, 2nd-Lieut C C. James.

During the current cold weather General Galbraith, Adjutant General, proceeds to Calcutta from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, to work out matters connected with the abolition of the Presidency-Commands. Colonel Elles, Deputy Quarter-Master General, we learn from Allahabad, will join his Excellency, and remain with him for the next fortnight.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The great interest that is taken in the welfare and prosperity of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was amply testified to by the immense gathering of Roman Catholics that attended the meeting held last evening, in the hall of St. Xavier's College, under the presidency of Mgr. L. de Zaleski. The object of the meeting was to consider the report of the work done by the various confraternities of St. Vincent de Paul. Amongst those present were : Archbishop Dalhoff, S.J., Bishop Bider-Linden of Poona, Bishop Pagani of Mangalore, Bishop Bartha of Trichinopoli, and a large number of prominent members of both the European and the Native clergy and laity of Bombay. Rev. Father Wairath, who has of late come to the forefront as a pulpit orator, opened the proceeding with a short prayer, after which Mr. Pereira, the Honorary Secretary of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, read the following report :—

In 1892, the number of Conferences was twenty-six. During the current year one Conference, that of Parel, suspended work for the second time. It was composed exclusively of hard-worked railway employes. Repeated attempts to resuscitate it have been made but without success, and it is feared that owing to the peculiar circumstances of our Brothers at Parel it is not possible to have a Conference there. Excluding, then, this loss, which we deeply regret, the number of our Conferences stoods at twenty-five, of which twenty-one were distributed throughout the Presidency of Bombay and the remaining four in the sister Presidency of Madras. We have also a special committee known as the St. Vincent's Home Committee which was solely charged with the disposal of applications for the admission of infirm and aged poor into the Home and of children into the Orphanage. These Conferences and the Home Committee are united together and controlled by a Council called the *Town and Provincial Council* of Bombay which is composed of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Conferences, and met frequently during the year to deliberate over the needs of the Society and to allocate funds to the poorer Conferences which might be in deed of pecuniary aid. The gratification felt by the Society in being the channel through which the more fortunate ministered to the wants of the less fortunate was very great. The members were sensible of the confidence reposed in them, and although their number was small in comparison to the work to be done and the range of ground over which the operations of the Society extend, they endeavour to discharge faithfully their respective duties. They met once a fortnight in many Conferences oftener to deliberate on applications for relief, assisted by the light of the reports made by their colleagues after personal visit to the house of the poor and particular enquiries into their circumstances. Those who are deserving of help were placed on the relief rolls of the Society so far as funds in hand will admit. As a rule the relief afforded is in kind not in money. Members are appointed by each Conference to visit the families relieved, to watch for any change in their circumstances, to give advice and consolation. If there was a working member in a family endeavour was made to obtain for him or her suitable employment, so that no one might be encouraged in idleness by getting sufficient to live on without working. If there were children whom it was desirable to send to school they were so sent and their necessities supplied. The aged and sick had the consolations of religion brought home to them. In this and other ways the members undertake, as it were, the patronage of families maintained by the Society. At the end of the year 1892 the Society reckoned 262 active workers. During the current year fifty-four joined the ranks, whilst thirty-nine resigned owing to their having left the station so that the complement now consisted of 270 members, or an increase of eight over the figures of 1892. During the year under report 761 meetings were held, or a monthly average of sixty-three, at which the attendance of members was good. The Society afforded relief to 393 families reckoning 930 individuals, to whom the Brotherns paid 1,888 visits during the year. The receipts of the Conferences ammounted to Rs. 16,706-8-0, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 8-334-3-4. The St. Vincent's Home Committee spent the sum of Rs. 2,037 in the maintenance of eighteen adult females in the Home and eleven children of both sexes in the orphanages at Bandora. Tthe special attention of our friends and benefactors was invited to the excellent work performed by the Committee, and they were to asked to accord it their increased support to enable it to carry out its special mission of rescuing children from what in many cases might have proved to be spiritual death. This Committee, it may be noted, is mainly dependent on the proceeds of the annual raffle for the funds necessary to carry on its work ; it has not been as successful this year as in previous years in disposing of its tickets. It was obvious that unless the raffle is more liberally patronized by the charitable public, the work of the Committee must necessarily be cramped. We accordingly commend the Home Committee's work and raffle to the charitable notice of all our friends and benefactors.

The report having been read and discussion invited Rev. Father Walrath said that whilst according full praise to the efforts made by the different local Societies towards relieving its poor he suggested some practical hints to making these efforts yet more effective. He impressed upon his hearers that whoever wished that something grand and permanent were done should heartily join in the efforts that were then being made towards establishing a Refuge for the poor to be directed by a community of sisters. The father then expressed some ideas about the strength and hearty associations given to every enterprise There was the sublime model of union in the Blessed Trinity. The Hierarchy of Angels and Saints of the church imitated it in their different degrees. On earth Union with good societies like those of St. Vincent de Paul multiplied individual effort. On the whole the remarks of Father Walrath excited no little enthusiasm, and it is a fact to his credit that the present prosperity of the Society is due in a great measure to his fostering care, as was pointed out at the meeting by the Honorary Secretary.

All who had any remarks to make having completed their task Mgr. L. de Zaleski addressed the meeting. He said : It has given me very great pleasure to assist at your meeting this evening. I know the many works of charity which the members of your excellent Society perform in other countries, and I feel sure that you, in Bombay, try faithfully, and zealously to carry out the beautiful spirit of your brotherhood. Your Society has been approved by the predecessors of our present Pope, and the great affection which His Holiness Leo XIII. bears for the members of your pious Association has been shown on many occasions. He knows what services you give to the poor of Jesus Christ—how you strive to make their lives happier—to afford them spiritual as well as corporal help. Yours is a holy work : in serving the poor and suffering you serve Christ Himself, and your reward will be great indeed. Continue to work in union with your pastors, and let charity reign among yourselves. I hope your Society will continue to flourish in Bombay, that many new members will join your Conferences, and that in other parts of India branches of the St. Vincent de Paul Society may be established. I will conclude by thanking you for the kind reception you have given me tonight. I wish you and your families every blessing of Heaven. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the proceedings.

The Madras Government shares the view of the Revenue Board that if the area in which the phosphatic nodules abound is worked on an economical basis, Dr. Warth's discovery in Trichinopoly is likely to prove very valuable. Before, however, disposing of the applications for working them the Government has directed that the whole area be demarcated by the Survey Department without loss of time, into blocks of about one square mile each, and that a survey plan be made of the whole area showing the blocks into which it is divided. Dr. Warth states that his original estimate of the amount—4,000 tons—of the nodules to be found on the surface in the area concerned, is confirmed by his recent more detailed examination. He has also, by means of a series of trial pits sunk across the field, arrived at the conclusion that in the beds on which nodules may be found at the surface, they are to be found diffused to the amount of 28lbs. per 100 cubic feet. The area of the field is about 10 square miles in which the nodule-bearing beds are exposed, and at the above rate the quantity obtainable within 200 feet of the surface would be about 800 million tons. The Board of Revenue remarks :—" The quantity available is, therefore, very large, and if it could be worked out at an economical rate, the deposit would become very valuable. The main question at present to consider is, therefore, the cost at which the nodules could be raised and delivered at Trichinopoly or any other large centre. Dr. Warth thinks that the cost would be very high, above Rs. 20 a ton. Experiments to test this might be undertaken in the event of a demand for the phosphates arising."

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Tubes.

CHARGE OF SELLING OBSCENE LITERATURE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Sirdar Mir Abdoolalli Akbaralli Khan Bahadur and Inspector Morar Rao, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged three Persians, of respectable appearance, named Shaik Alli vallad Mahomed Alli Mahabati, residing at Pakmodia Street ; Mirza Mahomed Sadic vallad Mirza Mahomed, residing at Bhendy Bazaar ; and Mahomed Hoosein vallad Mahomed Hoosein, also residing at Bhendy Bazaar, with having on the 31st October, 1st and 4th November last, sold and had in their possession for the purpose of sale, obscene books, written in the Persian language, entitled "Ma-ul-Hayat, Ab-e-Hayat, Ab-e-Zindegani" (water of soul and life), and having aided and abetted each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the first accused, while Mr. Khanderao Moroji defended the second and third accused.

Mr. Little said that the case was adjourned on the last occasion to enable the first accused to give the police any information, which would lead to the discovery of the printer and publisher of the book in question, but he (Mr. Little) was sorry to say that since the adjournment of the case, the accused gave them no information beyond that the book was published at Meerut.

Mr. Gilbert contended that it was a classical book, and, in support of his contention, he produced in Court a lexicon, written in the Arabic and Latin language by a German author, containing the name of the book in question. Mr. Gilbert also called Aga Mirza Mahomed Hoosein, a tutor of his Highness, the Agakhan, as a witness, who deposed that the same book was printed in the Arabic and Persian languages under different titles. Witness also knew a work written by Saadi, which was even worse than the book in question. He, however, admitted that he would not put that work of Saadi or the book under discussion in the hands of young persons.

The first accused, on being questioned by the Magistrate, said that he was selling the book in question for the last seven years, but that he had no recollection as to how many books he had sold during that period.

His Worship, in delivering the decision of the Court, said : The book is undoubtedly a most indecent book, and quite justifies the action of the Persian authorities in drawing the attention of the Government to its circulation. Shaik Alli admits, he sold the books, and forty-eight copies were found in his shop. Mirza Mahomed admits that he obtained four books, and sold them to the prosecutor, and Mahomed Hoosein also admits that he brought the book from Shaik Alli to Mirza Mahomed. Mr. Gilbert, who appears for Shaik Alli, very properly regretted that his client should have sold the books, but undertook, now that he knew the nature of the contents, to stop the sale for the future. He also proposed to give the police any information in his power to enable them to discover the printer and publisher. All that Shaik Alli had done, however, is to tell the police, that he has some suspicion that the book is published at Meerut, and there is nothing to show that his suspicion rests upon any good ground. He is a bookseller doing a fair business in native books, and there is reason to believe that he knows the publishers, for most likely he deals with the publishers direct, and that he is unwilling to disclose their names. It is agreed that Shaik Alli was quite ignorant of the nature of the book he was selling. It may be so, but it is not necessary to constitute the offence of selling obscene books, that the vendor should know that they were obscene ; and again considering that there has been a large demand for this book, and that he has been selling them for some years, there is reason to believe that he did know the nature of the book. It has been attempted to show that the book is an Arabic classic, and that it has the sanction of age. Perhaps it is an ancient book, but ancient books may be obscene, and need not be classic. One witness declares that a work of Saadi is even worse than this, but admits that he would not put that work of Saadi or the book under discussion in the hands of young persons. Nor would the obscenity of the classics be tolerated were they translated into the common tongue and circulated among the people. It, however, appears that the accused Shaik Alli has sold this book for some years, and that other booksellers in Bombay have done the same. He appears to have done what other booksellers have also been doing without question. It is a pity that the sale of such books should be allowed to go on openly in Bombay without any attempt to check it ; nor do the sales appear to have been made in secret, for the catalogues of other booksellers include the book in question, with its price, and the public are invited to buy openly or without disguise. It is, however, necessary to check the sale and considering that Shaik Ali must have made a profit of about Rs. 200 by its sale, I will fine him Rs. 500, in default to suffer two months' simple imprisonment, under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code. Mirza Mahomed is a small bookseller newly established. He had not the book in stock, but procured it for the prosecutor, and sold it to him for a profit of eight annas a book. I find him guilty of selling obscene books, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment, Mahomed Hoosein obtained the book from Shaik Alli and brought it to Mirza Mahomed. He is an itinerant vendor of books and other things, which he takes from here to Kerbela. I also find him guilty of abetting the sale of obscene books, and sentence him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A SCHOOL-MASTER.

Before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. John Fernandes, a school-master at Savantwady, applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. John Lewis Fernandes and Mr. N. D. Almeida, writer and printer, respectively, of the *Boletim Indiano*, a Portuguese weekly paper, published in Bombay, on a charge of defamation.

The complainant, in his information, stated : I am a State servant, and am employed at the Sawantwady State as a school-master. I am a Roman Catholic. I know one Mr. John Lewis Fernandes who resides at Sawantwady and is at present in Bombay and I also know one Mr. N. D. Almeida who is the printer and publisher of a Bombay weekly, named *Boletim Indiano* The first-named, Mr. J. L. Fernandes, contributed a certain communication defamatory of me and my father, which was printed and published by the above-named Mr. N. D. Almeida in their issue of the 25th of May, 1893, on page 458, and under the heading of Sawantwady notes. Extract from the said publication which are defamatory, and of which I complain, are hereafter copied and annexed and marked A. A copy of the *Boletim Indiano* of the date in question is also produced for the Court's inspection. The said statement are libellous and defamatory, and are calculated to lower me in the estimation of my professional brethren and community who now avoid, me and do not behave towards me with the same freedom as they did before. The said statements and imputations are both false and malicious, and they have been published with the intention of injuring my reputation. The said John L. Fernandes is contemplating to leave Bombay for up-country, and that unless he is served with a summons to-day, it will be most difficult to find his whereabouts. I charge the said J. L. Fernandes and N. D. Almeida with having defamed me under Sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray for process to compel their attendance. I also pray for witness-summonses against the manager of the *Boletim Indiano*, to produce the original letter, Krishna Narayen, D. J. Dantra, and S. C. Souzado.

Extracts from Sawantwady notes, page 458 of *Boletim Indiano* : (Marked A.) " One man named Antonio Fernandes, excommunicated some years ago for his licentious habits, was admitted into the church through pity by orders of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, and has now got full liberty to do as he wants and to make others to do the same, and thus he tries to bring on the character of the poor ignorant the very stain which he has brought on himself. His son John Fernandes by name, calls himself a learned fellow as their guide, but his learning has become totally dangerous to himself and others as the proverb goes. 'Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.' He acts contrary to the proverb. 'Better be a wise man's servant than a fool's master.' Such men being the leaders, induce their uneducated neighbours to quite a wrong path. They are merely perverting the public taste and doing harm to the morals of the young and the uneducated. They bury the dead persons without taking the priest to perform the ceremony. Dear Editor, you may judge how groundless they are. Can they take the whole authority of the Church. Such persons deserve punishment. We want anyhow to get rid of such persons who do injury to our community ; they have no more knowledge than what a desert has."

His Worship granted a summons against both the accused, and also witness-summons as applied for.

Truth hears that the Duke and Duchess of York will probably spend the month of February at some place on the south coast, possibly either Hastings or Eastbourne. If the Duke and Duchess should go to Eastbourne, it is expected that they will reside at Compton Palace, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, which was occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family for a short time during the early spring of 1892.

"THE GUARDSMAN" AT THE GAIETY.

The first production in India of "The Guardsman" attracted a large audience to the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday night last. There is nothing very novel in the plot of Sim's and Releigh's farcical comedy, which was pretty much on the lines of such production in general. The match-making Lady Jones wishes to marry her impecunious nephew, Sir Eustace Bramston, a captain in the Guards, to her protege Daphne Lovatt, an American heiress. Her brother Sir James Bramston, a Divorce Court Judge, objects to this scheme, and conspires with Hanbury Hakes, a rich parvenu, who wants Daphne for her money, to misrepresent the character of Eustace by means of forged letters, written actually by an adventuress, Miss Kitty Masters, *alias* Mdlle. Josephine, who has several times been in the presence of the Judge, in connection with breach of promise proceedings. Sir Eustace has, however, already seen and fallen in love with Daphne, although he is now aware of her identity, and consequently agrees to become one in the scheme to misrepresent himself to the American girl. The climax is reached in the second act where Lady Jones and Daphne being hidden behind a screen, Eustace is induced to make a consummate ass of himself only to discover when the screen is overturned that it is his incognito before whom he has been posing as a Don Juan of the first water. The whole plot against the coming together of Eustace and Daphne is completely upset by the discovery by the latter of the hurried note scrawled by Sir James informing Eustace that the American girl is behind the screen, and the identification of Josephine as the writer of the anonymous letters and, in the end, the whole of the character, with the exception of Sir James, pair off in the orthodox manner, so that, instead of the one marriage which he has vainly tried to prevent, he has to contemplate the prospect of five hymenal unions, his only consolation being, as he himself grimly puts it, that they will some day come before him in his judicial capacity. "The Guardsman" was staged with that conscientious attention to detail which is a conspicuous merit of the London Lyric Company.

As Hanbury Hakes, Mr. Kitts was vastly entertaining, his ambition to be thought a thorough judge of horse-flesh and a notable whip being most amusing, but then Mr. Kitts could not be anything else than funny even if he tried. We do not quite agree with his conception of the past, but that does not detract from its merits as a performance, which was cleverly conceived and admirably carried out. One of the best pieces of character comedy acting we have seen for a long time was the Sir James Bramston of Mr. T. Verner, made up as Sir Henry Hawkins. The dry humour of this crusty old personage could not have been entrusted to a more capable man, of that we are certain, and the London Lyric Company is to be congratulated upon its possession of an actor of such undoubted merit. Mr. J. H. Nunn was also capital as the peppery old General, and fully sustained the good reputation he has earned here. As Sir Eustace Bramston, "The Guardsman," Mr. Lyn-Harding's fine stage presence proved of conspicuous advantage to him, while his declamation and business were both of them distinctly good. Mr. Geo. Mallett made a lively and excitable Archibald Clinton, and soon got into the good graces of the audience, while the minor male parts were in the capable hands of Mr. D. C. Smith and Mr. F. Millar. Of the ladies, Miss Stella Leigh made a success with the character of Daphne Lovatt, her conception of this part being the best thing she has yet done in Bombay. She seemed to be more at home as the impetuous, lovable Yankee girl than in any role she has previously essayed. We are so accustomed to see Miss Marie Brian score, that to have to chronicle another success for her is almost a matter of course. Her Kitty Masters was daringly vivacious, and every point told with the onlookers. Miss Gregor as Lucy Greville was sympathetic and pretty, while Mrs. J. F. Brian made a decided hit with the part of Lady Jones. The two female domestics were well played by the Misses Tasselli and Dagmar. A word of praise must be given to the orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Flemming Vallance, the musical director of the company, for its rendering of the incidental music of the piece as well as for the musical members which relieved the monotony of the intervals. After the comedy, a very successful variety bill was gone through, in which Miss Dagmar, Miss Marie Brian, and Mr. D. C. Smith met with a most flattering reception, the thoroughly enjoyable evening's entertainment being brought to a close by the graceful evolutions of a castenatte dance by the Misses Dagmar and Tasseli. To-night "The Guardsman" will be repeated, when it is to be hoped that the "properties" in the second act will be somewhat improved. For the rest of the week there will be a change of bill every evening.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Sailing Association opened their season on Saturday, and the first of the races was run on that afternoon. There wete only three entries, and one prize was therefore fixed. The following boats were entered :—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by.
Red Rose	Lateen	Capt M A Humphreys.
Senta	Cutter	Surgeon-Major Boyd.
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr P G Messent.

The course sailed was No. 1 in the list. From Pilot Schooner leaving it to port round Fairway Buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to Starboard and finishing at Pilot Schooner.

Exactly at four minutes past 4 o'clock the gun was fired as a signal to start. The Red Rose started from her moorings. The Blue Bell was across the line just before the signal was given, and had therefore to recross the line, thus losing a minute. The Senta was far away from the starting point and was two minutes behind the other boats. All boats started with their top sails and spinnikers with the wind on their starboard quarter. The Senta tacked immediately after rounding the Karanja Buoy, the others doing it afterwards.

The following is the result :—

Boats.	Start.	Finish.	Handicap.	Nett Time.
1 Blue Bell	4 4-0	5 25-30	10 m's.	1 11-30
0 Senta	"	5 30-45	5 m's.	1 21-45
0 Red Rose	"	5 26-20	scratch.	1 22-20

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th December, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	8	30 p.m.	4	46
Teheran	10	12	10 p.m.	...	18
Suez	10	1	15 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 10th December, 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	...	4
" Kurrachee	..	16	...	1
" Madras	..	11	...	1

The announcement that Mr. Pramoda Charan Banerji has been selected for the vacancy on the Allahabad High Court Bench in succession to Mr. Justice Mahmud will cause no surprise, writes the *Pioneer*, for, as we said some time ago, the Secretary of State was known to have made up his mind to appoint a native of India, and if he followed the usual custom of keeping within the limits of the Province, Mr. Pramoda Charan was certainly the most likely choice, and the best. He has had a long experience in the judicial service of these Provinces, first as a Munsif, and for the last ten years or so in the capacity of a Small Cause Court Judge at Agra and Allahabad. Only a few months ago he was selected to take up the officiating Civil Judgeship of Lucknow, and now at a bound he passes to the High Court. This is promotion with a vengeance, such as would never be bestowed on any English officer however capable ; and although the history of Mr. Pramoda Charan's meritorious but not particularly remarkable career, shows him to be a good worker and an intelligent man, it cannot be disputed that he owes his sudden elevation to the fortunate fact of his being a native of India. He is not, however, a native of these Provinces, and while the Secretary of State was appointing a Bengali, he might just as well have gone to the Calcutta Bar, where it would have been easy to find several men of very much higher standing in the eyes of the profession and the world to fill such a post as a high Court Judgeship.

The *Arakan News* describes an eventful voyage of the native sloop "Vittatury," which has arrived at Akyab. The vessel left Ceylon for Cochin early in July, and was, a few days later, overtaken by a storm and blown out to sea. The captain and two of the men were washed overboard and lost, and a portion of the cargo had to be jettisoned. The sloop struck on the Andamans, where, it is said, several of the crew were captured and eaten by the inhabitants. Afterwards for four months the vessel drifted about till it came to Akyab.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

As we anticipated, the agreement arranged by Sir Mortimer Durand on behalf of the Government of India with the Amir has given a great fillip to the fortunes of Umra Khan of Bajaur. He is now definitely secured from Afghan aggression, and his only dangerous rival for supremacy in Bajaur and Swat is rendered helpless ; for Muhammad Sharif, ex-Khan of Dir, must now renounce all hope of being reinstated with Afghan assistance on the throne of Dir, whence Umra Khan expelled him. On this subject a transfrontier correspondent writes :—

Muhammad Sharif Khan, the ex-Khan of Dir, is still in Swat. He has become greatly down-hearted on learning from vernacular newspapers that the Amir has given up his claims to Swat and Bajaur ; and he told his friends that his days of hope have gone, and it would be better for him to lead the life of a recluse henceforth or pass the rest of his days under the protection of the Government of the Punjab. The ex-Khan of Dir has accordingly sent his application to H. H., asking H.H. to recommend him to the Indian Government to be given some pension and allowed to reside in the Punjab.

Whether the foregoing is strictly accurate we do not know : but it shows at any rate the transfrontier belief that Umra Khan has nothing further to fear from his enemy. From Bajaur itself comes the following news, showing that Umra Khan is losing no time in taking advantage of his good fortune :—

Umra Khan of Jandol has raised two regular regiments in the "Afghanistan fashion," who will be taught drill and military tactics, and he now proposes to raise more regiments. The pay of his sepoys has been fixed at Rs. 7 Kabuli, or Rs. 6 in Indian money ; and sepoys from Indian regiments who are residing in Swat and Bajaur on pension are being encouraged to attach themselves to his regiments as drill instructors. These men (sepoys or drill instructors ?) have been given M. H. rifles. Umra Khan also proposes to raise a Cavalry regiment. None of the regimental officers have yet been appointed. Umra Khan also proposes to coin money in his own name as an independent ruler, purchasing the silver from India. The coins will have on one side Umra Khan's name with the year, and the other side will bear the words "Zurb-i-Mulki-Bajaur." But the most important transfrontier news, if correct, is contained in the following :—

It is rumoured in Bajaur that the Indian Government will shortly hold a durbar over the Bajaur border to which all the leading men of Bajaur and Swat will be invited, as well as Umra Khan and Safdar Khan of Nawagi, and that these men will be requested to sign a treaty, the terms of which are as yet unknown.

As we have said, the Government of India will no doubt be compelled by the terms of its new engagement with the Amir to take definite steps towards the settlement of Bajaur and Swat : because we cannot fairly ask the Amir to keep his hands off these territories, unless we can also assure him that offence shall not arise against him on their side. If all the chiefs and leading men in the independent territory between the Indian, Afghan, Chitral and Kashmir frontiers can be persuaded to meet in durbar and agree to a treaty, this would be the most direct and pleasantest method of attaining our object : but it is a large "if."—"Civil and Military Gazette."

BLANK CARTRIDGE AT RIOTS.

The following letter has been addressed by the Government of India in the Home Department to all Local Administrations :—"In certain recent instances the armed police employed in the suppression of riots in this country have made use of blank ammunition in order to overawe rioters. This, however, instead of producing the desired effect stirred the mob into greater fury, the ultimate result being a considerable loss of life, as it became imperative to use ball or buckshot cartridge to a much larger extent than would have been necessary if the first volleys delivered had shown the people the real danger they occured. A smilar experience in dealing with rioters in Great Britain about 50 years ago led to the issue of imperative instructions that blank ammunition should never be used by the troops in aid of the civil power, and in the Queen's Regulations, 1892 section 8, paragraphs 62—68, very stringent orders are given regarding firing. According to these orders the Commanding Officer is not to give the word of command to fire unless distinctly required to do so by the Magistrate, nor until, in conjunction with the Magistrate, he has explained to the people that if the troops are ordered to fire their fire will be effective. He is further responsible that no firing takes place except by his executive words of command, that the effect of the fire of one or two files, or a section of not more than five files, should first be tried, and that firing should cease the instant it is no longer necessary. In inviting the attention of Local Governments to the matter, the Home Secretary says that the Government of India consider it desirable that the firing of blank cartridge by the police on the occasion of riots should be forbidden.

THE MARSDEN MURDER CASE.

The following is a brief summary of Wednesday proceedings in the Chief Court in the Marsden murder case. Mr. Sinclair, in opening the case for the Crown, especially drew the attention of the jury to the fact that the accounts of the murder given by Miss Marsden and her father were diametrically opposed to each other. Miss Marsden states that her mother was shot first, and then the son. The father says he first shot the son and then the mother. Sir Meredyth Plowden read the statement of the accused made to Lieutenant Barton, Assistant Commissioner, Dalhousie, on the 11th October. Marsden stated that on the day of the murder he had found fault with his son for laziness, both mother and daughter taking the son's part. In the evening the quarrel was renewed, and his son threatened to shoot him. He picked up a gun and levelled it at the accused, who had also run for his firearm and fired his pistol in self-defence, and killed his son. He then fired at his wife, and killed her also. His daughter, who was in the room too, he fired on, and wounded. The accused stated that his family had made his life a hell on earth by constant bickering. Dr. O'Niel, Civil Surgeon, gave evidence with regard to the wounds on the bodies.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and at Ahmedabad, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Melegaon, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast, Gradients are steep on the western side of the Peninsula and on and off the Coromandel Coast. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and Calicut, and 10 at Goa. The maximum temperature is 4° below the normal at Ajmere and the minimum from 4° to 7° in excess in Berar and at Madras, Malegaon, Surat, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Jhansi and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 45° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies, are cloudy to evercast at Bangalore, Bellary and Negapatam. Light showers have fallen at Madras and Negapatam. The baric gradients are steep over the country lying to the west of longitude 76°, and to the north of latitude 16°, and fresh to strong winds are probable. The isobars on the Coromandel Coast show that easterly winds are increasing in force, and as the weather is cloudy, local scattered showers are probable at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather to the south-westwards of Cochin out at sea is unsettled, and strong squally winds with rain are to be expected there. Aden observations show that the baric gradients over the greater part of the Arabian Sea lying to the north of latitude 12° are rather steep. and moderate to strong winds are to be expected. At Aden the weather is rather cloudy and fresh north-easterly winds are blowing.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay- 8th December, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·970
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·1
General Directions of wind*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	183

* From midnight to midnight.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 „ green cambrics.
3 „ white mulls.
1 „ bleached yarn.
1 „ coloured book-muslin.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales coloured blankets.
100 drums Banner's Patent turpentine.
20 cases Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.
A quantity of local piece-goods, &c., &c.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—
D / S T / 131 } 9-10—2 cases mouldings ex s. s. Aolzenfels.

AUCTION SALE OF IVORY CYLINDERS AND DRY CALOOS.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Herjee Hunsraj—
2 cases ivory cylinders, ex s. s. Sutlej.
Also on account and at the risk of Jeewa Chatoor—
59 cases dry caloos.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel piece, border cloth, stamped cushion filloselle, knitting and crewel silk, filo lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS, BOXES, UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Khetsey Valljee and other Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting galvanized iron sheets, empty Mehta boxes, pillows, mattresses, old iron treasury chest, clock, padlocks, scale, copper and brass pots, &c.

Also by order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, consisting bottle of glycerine, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WADIA MILLS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Wadia Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Official Liquidator of the above company, and with the concurrence of the trustees for the debenture holders of the said Wadia Mills, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously disposed of by private contract or be otherwise withdrawn from sale) on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described.

SCHEDULE:

All that piece or parcel of leasehold foras land or ground, situate near Delisle Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22,261 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 35, 91, 109, 138 and 127 and New No. 12906, 11907, 12020, 12021 and 12044, and New Survey Nos. 2636, 2834 2838, and 2947, 3-2947, 4-2947, and 5-2947 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by a Government tank and partly by the property of Hoosanjee Hormasjee, on or towards the south by a public passage, on or towards the east partly by the said Government tank and partly by the property of the said Hoosanjee Hormusjee and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by the property of the said Hoosanjee Hormasjee, together with all and singular the mill and other building and edifices now standing thereon, together with their and every of their rights, members and appurtenances, all of which said premises are known as the "Wadia Mills." And also all and singular the boilers, engines machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, furniture and things at the time of sale, on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said Company. And all the Estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Company and the said Official Liquidator and the said Trustees into and upon the said premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or to his Attorneys, Messrs. Framjee and Moos, at their Office, No. 11, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of December 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of an officer, consisting of military coats, waist-coats, jackets, and trousers, sword, sword knot, gold lace belt, 3 dairy machines, lady's saddle, set of brass mounted double harness, &c.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of dining table, side-board with mirror, dressing and washhand tables with mirrors, bentwood and rocking chairs, English iron and brass bedstead, hatstand, clothes and gown presses, almyra, glassware and crockery, China matting, &c.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Parsons and Co.—
P. and Co. 170—1 case of glassware.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kalidass Javerchand, ex "Maria Valerie"—
T. H. B. C. 1061—5301·5—5 cases Venetian gold stone.
Ex. s. s. Gottard.
T. H. B. C. 1351—5516-8—3 cases Venetian gold stone.
On account of the concerned—
A S 4406-7—2 cases piece-goods per Singapore.
4430—1 case piece-goods per Singapore.
4432—1 case piece-goods per Singapore.
On account of the concerned—
L M / 1117 / M M } 1807—1 case 10 pieces all-wool coating, 56 inches.
M M / F 24 / C B } 111-12.—2 cases 37 pieces half-wool coating, 48 inches.
On account and at the risk of Dayal Nursey.
L M / 923 / M M } 1626-27—2 cases 40 pieces cotton coating, 48 inches. 1628-29—2 „ 40 „ „

AT 2 P.M.

1 new victoria.
1 new C spring landau.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 Madras-built bamboo cart.
1 C B mare, good jumper and very fast in harness, 6 years old.
1 Calcutta built high-wheeled dogcart.
1 young grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF CUSHION AND SOLID TYRED SAFETY BICYCLES.

From Surrey Machinists Company, at the Rooms of Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the machines will be put up for sale separately to suit private purchasers, for whom this is a splendid opportunity of securing a perfectly new and reliable machine below cost.

SALE OF DEALWOOD PLANKS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, No. 2 Shed—
80 bundles, each containing 5 planks, 6 in. by ½ in., 12 to 18 feet long.
436 bundles, each containing 10 planks, 3 in. by ½ in., 12 to 18 feet long.
Measuring in all about 17 tons.

GRAND OUTRIGHT SALE of CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Oriental Bank Building, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Munshi Bisansaroop Indersaroop, a large collection of China and Japanese curiosities, consisting of hand-painted large size flower jars, vases, card plates, wall trays, powder and toilet boxes, flower-holders, silk sarries, handkerchiefs, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Claremont," Winter Road, Malabar Hill.—

A large Collection of Choice and rare plants and flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, the property of R. S. CAMPBELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before sale.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS

Auction Sale of Contractor's Tools, Plant and Machinery, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the Compound of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co.'s Workshop:—

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the following plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, consisting of centrifugal pump, English hammers, surveying, measuring and drawing instruments, iron screws of sizes, shank and cornish steam pump, Tangyr's steam pump, screw angers, files, urnches, pulleys, brass tubes, callifers, Brown and May's 12 and 8 H. P. horizontal and vertical engines and boiler, portable engine, etc.

TERMS.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the goods removed within three days after sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1893.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7', for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES! HORSES!!! HORSES!!!
FOR SALE: Cheap.

JAS. CAVANAGH'S HORSES are now arranged at his Stables, Colaba, opposite the Tramway Stables. It is acknowledged that Mr. CAVANAGH has the Best Bred lot of Horses, landed in Bombay, for years, consisting of all Colors, Teams and Well-matched pairs. Mr. Cavanagh would advise Gentlemen requiring Horses to give him a call as he intends to sell, and will not refuse any offer in reason.

J. CAVANAGH, Colaba.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)

Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.

Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.

LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 14.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12 10 lbs., Rs. 16.

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5 a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs.3-8.

"THE EARL MISA."

THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.
NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.
RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND,
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 98, and Indian Sterling Loan at 108⅛, *ex div*; but the market rates of discount were put 1/8 per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2⅞ and 2 7/8 per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver declined 1/8d., to 32 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York, the quotation was still nominal; with Demand Exchange in London unaltered. Rupee Securities in London were 1-16 per cent. lower, at £65⅞. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London, at 30 days sight, remained at 1s. 3d. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The London Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday. The Skins were slow of sale, and Madras were ⅛ to 1d. per lb. lower.

Linseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39s. 7½d. per 416 lbs. cif., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, business having been done at the rate. The tone of the market was easier. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,630,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

To-day's London financial telegram, through Reuter, reports Stock Exchange quotations unaltered, the only change otherwise being a decline of 1/8d., in the price of Bar Silver, at 32d. per oz.

The weekly shipments of Specie to India are wired as £130,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for this port, making the fortnight's shipments of the former metal nearly £300,000.

A further drop of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 5-16d. per lb.; and all descriptions of East Indian Cotton, and Egyptian "Fair" Brown were lower to the same extent; while American Arrivals were 5-64d. down in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for December deliveries, and 4 15-64d. for April-May. The market closed easier; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales. The Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

Again to-day, a decline of 1-16d. per lb. has taken place in the rate for spot American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4¼d. per lb.; but Arrivals and Surats are unaltered. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the Sales having reached 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 24,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet.

The volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool remained about the same during the past week as in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 1,000 bales less, at 62,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 4,000 bales less, at 65,000 bales. The week's Imports were 71,000 bales less, at 150,000 bales. The total Stocks had increased during the week by 86,000 bales; but as it stood yesterday, it was 260,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, and 54,000 bales less than in 1891. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe increased during the week by 200,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 8,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below now show, in the total Supply, an increase of 39,000 bales this year compared with last, but a decrease as against 1891 of 135,000 bales; and in the case of Surats a falling off of 11,000 bales and 45,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1/8d. lower than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals declined 11-64d. to 3-16d. during the week; the spot quotation yesterday having been 13-16d. lower than at the same time last year; though the same as that ruling in 1891 on the corresponding day.

In New York, also, there was a further decline in prices of Cotton yesterday, say of 1-16 cent in ready Mid.-Uplands at 7 13-16 cents per lb., and of 13 points in March Futures, at 7·82 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 62,000, making the week a heavier one for Arrivals, both compared with last year, and the year before; the total figures showing an increase of 315,000 bales, and a decrease of 746,000 bales, as against last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day there has been no further movement in the spot price of Cotton in New York; but Futures for March are 7 points lower, at 7·75 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 44,000 bales, going against 30,000 bales last year, and 35,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is, 4,270,000 bales compared with 3,870,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	320,000	256,000	296,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom...	105,900	58,000	132,000
„ „ Continent........	114,000	86,030	114,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	3,291,000	2,976,000	4,037,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ..	1,093,000	1,152,009	1,562,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	918,000	757,000	1,006,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,160,000	1,063,000	1,194,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,080,000	4,010,970	4,214,880
„ „ Surats!	152,000	164,700	195,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,092,000	1,351,660	1,146,200
„ London	7,000	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	320,000	305,000	410,000
East Indian „	10,000	7,000	10,000
Total ...	1,429,000	1,669,660	1,575,200
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-16d.	5 1-8d.	4 5-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 11-16d.	4½d.	3 11-16d.
Difference......	5-8d.	7-8d.	5-8d.

Business in Cotton in our local market has been upon a small scale again to-day, and prices have further given way Re. 1 per candy, the feeling having been quiet. Exporters have bought 500 bales each of ready New Bengal, at Rs. 159-62; and Dhulia, at Rs. 178-80; and they have contracted for 100 Bengal for December delivery, at Rs. 162; while the Mills have bought 950 bales, consisting of 300 old Karanja, at Rs. 165-6; 200 old Julgaum, at Rs. 162; 150 old Nuggur, at Rs. 170; 100 old Bhagalkote, at Rs. 173; 150 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 184½-85; and 50 new Karanja, at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT is dull and unchanged in value, only a small export business having been reported again to-day.

SEEDS have also been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a quiet market. The price of Linseed has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-11-0 to Rs. 7-13-0 per cwt.; but other kinds show no further movement in price.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,337	bales.
Wheat..............................	30,174	cwts.
Linseed	10,564	„
Rapeseed	4,357	„
Gingelly......w......................	16,485	„
Poppyseed	1,836	„
Groundnuts	2,158	„
Castorseed;	3,284	„
Rice..............................	9,017	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The market for prompt shipment is still very dull. Forward rates are steady, but with much demand for tonnage.

EXCHANGE has, as usual on a mail-day, been very quiet, with nothing of any consequence reported either way. Rates opened at 1s. 3 1/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for December-January delivery; and an enquiry springing up for some ready Telegraphic, the rate receded to 1s. 3 3-32d. at which, however, we heard of no takers; but for January transfer there were sellers at 1s. 3 1/8d. and for February-March, probably, at 1s. 3 5-32d. without, however, any business being reported. Export Bills still remain scarce, and the Banks, well supplied with cash; so we closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3 8-d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic..................	1s. 3 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·61	„

The above rates are quoted for all this month; and for January, 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for Telegraphic; and for Credits, in the same positions, 1s. 3 5-16d. for Sterling, and 1·61 for Francs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at a slight decline from Friday evening's rates for Fours, closing on the same level, say 105¼ for Money, and 105 1-8 for Account. The price of the new 3½ per Cents has receded to 98 5/8.

SHARES have been very quiet in tone, and almost without movement as to rates, the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening, being an advance of Rs. 30 in Sholapore mill shares; of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue; of Rs. 2½ in Delhi and Northern Flour; and of Rs. 10 in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,175 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOLLOWAY—December 1, at Gaighat Factory, Siwan, the wife of H F Holloway, of a son.

HUNT—November 29, the wife of W H Hunt, B M Police, of a son.

LOVE—December 4, at Fyzabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major R L Love, M D, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GOODFELLOW—TURNER—December 2, at John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Hyde, Joseph Henry Goodfellow, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, to Sarah Elizabeth Turner, eldest daughter of Robert Turner, of Liverpool.

NICOLAS—CLARKE—December 3, at St Paul's Church, Asansol, by the Rev J Ellis, Frank James Nicolas, Chandil, to Bertha, second daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq, Asansol.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1893.

LORD BRASSEY has made the announcement that the members of the Commission are convinced by the result of the evidence already taken that they cannot come to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject of the inquiry unless they visit the Straits and certain of the Chinese ports and have personal intercourse with officials and non-officials, both European and Native, in those parts. It is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the realisation of this decision to proceed to the Straits and China to make observations, and take evidence on the spot. Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the four amalgamated Anti-Opium Societies, has seen fit to endeavour to forestall and discredit the report of the Royal Commission by publishing a statement that the movement which had been got up in England had no direct reference to the opium trade in India, but was chiefly, if not solely, actuated by a desire to abolish the exportation of opium to China. It is well-known—and Mr. Alexander himself would be the last to deny the motive actuating the anti-opiumists in setting themselves to stop the opium trade with China—that it is the belief assiduously propagated by Christian missionaries to that country that the trade in question is the great and indeed the only bar to their success in evangelising the Chinese. According to the usual formula when accounting for the undesirable failure to convert the followers of Confucius into Christian believers is that the Heathen Chinese at the last moment always decline baptism on the ground that the religion of the nation which has forced the use of opium on China cannot be a moral religion. This statement constantly reiterated by men who have persuaded themselves that it correctly represents the true state of the case always makes a profound impression at missionary meetings, composed as they are of home-keeping people who have not the slightest knowledge of the fact that the Chinese grow more opium in one year in their own fields than they import in four, and that five-eighths of the cultivable surface of their two most fertile provinces are wholly given up to the culture of the poppy. They do not know that the Indian opium is milder and has a better flavour than the stronger and cruder opium of China and that its prohibitive cost owing to the heavy duties levied on it by the Governments of India and China, confines its use to the rich and well-to-do, except in so far as a slight admixture of it improves the native drug. According to the legend which has grown up and is assiduously propagated in broad sheets, circulated by the millions that China loathes opium, and would willingly be delivered from its seductions were he not compelled to take it by English cannon; when he once yields to it the craving grows, and he becomes a confirmed sot and an abandoned scoundrel ready to rob, steal, or sell his wife or daughter for another pipeful. He wastes energy, becomes incapable of either mental or physical labour, a burden to himself and to his people, and a disgrace to Christian England. It is highly desirable that the Royal Commission should take steps to sift these stories which have now for some years past troubled the consciences of thousands of good and confiding people in Great Britain. Obviously the only conclusive evidence on the delicate subject of their exact relation to sober fact can only be obtained in their place of origin. The missionaries in China have no difficulty, at all events, in accumulating horrors on the subject of our "national iniquity," and in this regard it is desirable that Parliament and the country should ascertain how much evidence can be produced in support of them.

At the sitting of the Royal Commission on Friday last, the representative of Messrs. Sassoon and other large houses engaged in this "nefarious" trade gave evidence which, as might be expected, differed considerably in tenor and scope from that which Messrs. Wilson and Pease and Alexander would have wished to hear. Their evidence was taken subject to an intimation from Lord Brassey that any information in regard to China obtained in Calcutta will be tested by the Commission by communication with the Consular or other authorities in that country or by visiting Singapur, and Hongkong, or some of the Treaty Ports of China. Mr. H. S. Howard of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., the largest opium exporters on the Bengal side, speaking from a personal experience of thirteen years spent in China during which he was in constant touch with the mandarins and merchants, generally stated that they all smoke opium without any concealment, finding that it did not in any way interfere with their duties or work. They show special aptitude for work after smoking; merchants complete very intricate calculations while under the influence of the stimulant. The coolies, men capable of great exertion, two of them lifting bales weighing a thousand to twelve hundred pounds, are always more alert for work after their pipe. The emaciated Chinese occasionally seem to invariably belong to the poverty-stricken class who cannot obtain sufficient food and use opium to assuage their hunger. Crossed-examined by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Howard stated that during the whole of his stay in China he never heard any one object to the opium trade or to the use of opium; he never saw any ill effects from its use, and it is used by the highest as well as by all other classes in the Empire. Mr. J. Shrager who gave the results of five years spent in constant visits to the different counties in the Farther East stated that he had never come across a single instance of a Chinaman being incapacitated by the use of opium. The steamers in which he travelled nearly all contained from three to six hundred Chinese deck passengers who all smoked opium and none of them seemed the worse for it. The merchants are like all the better classes intelligent, cheerful, and bright-witted; and many of the strong muscular men all smoke opium and are excellent business men with sharp faculties. The coolies employed by Mr. Shrager's firm, and Messrs. Grunberg, all smoke opium but they never make an error in delivering the many goods out of any of the warehouses. The Chinese artisans, the best and most practical workmen to be found out of Europe, all take opium. This witness never heard of opium having an injurious effect on the morals of those—nearly all—who indulge in it. On the contrary, it has a beneficial effect, for the confirmed opium-eater dreads being deprived of his pipe in prison, and he therefore shuns any act that might entail that deprivation. All this may be, of course, set aside as pure gratuitous fiction, or even as worse the interested misstatements of business-men desirous of making large profits out of a "nefarious" trade. But if good faith is to be denied to one side in this controversy it will be difficult to assume it in regard to the other. The question at issue is not to be decided offhand by imputations of unworthy motives. What is required is to get at the facts, whatever they may be, and not trouble ourselves about motives. Lord Brassey, as distinctly stated, that any information obtained in this country about China must be verified in that country. Had a similar rule been laid down by the missionary societies at Home before discriminating the information as complete and conclusive, a great deal of trouble and much expenditure of English and Indian money would possibly have been saved.

As in India so in China, the use of opium has for its chief justification its prophylactic influence in protecting the system from the effects of malaria which is fatal in tropical countries. Mr. Abraham, who has been many years in China, told the Commission that the drug is used as a specific when malaria prevails in the flat and unhealthy country around Shanghai. The inhabitants who smoke opium are most powerful, muscular men, and they suffer no injury from it. The Chinese themselves regard it as a specific for fever, and they do not imagine or say that the drug has been forced on them by England; they know very well that the poppy was grown in China centuries before an English ship found its way into those seas. Mr. Abraham gave some interesting facts bearing on the question of the supposed desire of the Chinese Government to discontinue the importation of Indian opium. What they really desire is to obtain the maximum revenue from the trade. Before the Chegoo Convention was signed, the lekin was a purely local tax payable in provinces outside the limits frequented by Europeans. Under the Convention the lekin of 30 taels per picul was raised to 110 taels and was levied on all opium landed in the Treaty Ports. This new impost is levied with great severity. If a box be lost or stolen not only is the tax exacted in spite of the clearest proofs of the fact, but is doubled by way of penalty. The general result is that the trade is very onerous and but little profitable to the importer. Indian opium, which has already been heavily taxed in India, has to pay a tax four times more heavy than that levied—and often evaded—on Chinese opium. The Chinese Government do not want to curtail the Indian imports, which yield them a large revenue, and the witness suggests that the anomalous condition of the trade requires that India should grow more opium for China and sell it at a price which will enable it to hold its ground against the competition of the cheaper and nastier Chinese drug. If this recommendation be embodied in the Report of the Royal Commission, and acted upon in due course by the Government of India, the reckless agitation for the abolition of that trade without any inquiry at all will not have been wholly resultless.

PARISIANS having got over their excitement consequent on the visit of the officers of the Russian fleet to their city, have now a sensation of a less agreeable kind, the epidemic of anarchism and dynamite having reached them. It is only three weeks since the Servian Minister M. Georgewitch was attacked in a public place in Paris by an anarchist. To-day comes the news of an outrage of more serious dimensions, the miscreants choosing as the scene of their fiendish work, the Chamber of Deputies. A bomb filled with slugs was thrown among the members and eighty persons within the Chamber sustained injuries. A more diabolical outrage it is impossible to conceive. Doubtless, it was perpetrated in the name of freedom and right. In France, as in England and every other other European country, the anarchists tell their disciples never to go to the Chamber, or to Parliament for the redress of what they call their wrongs, the mitigation of their poverty and social conditions. Their doctrine is that in force or violence or dynamite only can be found the really effectual means of securing justice. The suppression of the meeting of anarchists, the other day, in London, was only a prudent precaution, and the discussion it gave rise to in the House of Commons afforded an excellent opportunity for the Socialist representatives in Parliament publicly to disavow any sympathy with unconstitutional methods. The subject was introduced by Mr. Darling, who asked whether it was not a fact that one of the speakers at a recent anarchist meeting had told his hearers, referring to the recent Barcelona outrage, that it would not be long before something of the same description would occur in England, and whether the anarchists now active on the continent had not communication or connection with those in England. The questions were based as actual facts, and Mr. Darling's telling speech opened the way for Mr. Burns's disclaimer. He and his socialist friends believed, he said, in resort only to legitimate methods, for although slow they were surer than those of dynamite and violence, the tactics only advocated by a few foolish people in Trafalgar square. He appealed to the House to pass over the vapourings of a few men who were driven to their poverty. Mr. Darling's protest against permission being given to anarchists to hold meetings at which resort to such practices as those advocated by nihilists and anarchists are guilty of, came not a moment too soon. The meeting to which he referred was of a kind which could only lead to untoward results. On the platform was exhibited a gallows and on it an effigy of one of Her Majesty's Ministers with words below stating that he was a murderer and that that was the way in which he ought to be treated. Their object, however, was to commemorate the deaths of the Chicago anarchist murderers. Martyrs those interested in the meeting called them. But let them be called by whatsoever name the speakers chose, the only possible effect of the dissemination of their creed could have would be the incitement of the ignorant and fanatic to acts of violence such as has occurred in the French Chamber. It is necessary miscreants of the type of the perpetrators of this outrage should be dealt with when they are discovered in the most rigorous manner. At the time it seems no fatalities resulted from the explosion; but there is still a possibility that some of the eighty cases of injury may terminate in death.

THE Irrawaddy flotilla steamers systematically register the cargoes they send down the river, and the rail-borne traffic is also duly returned, but beyond these agencies few show any willingness to assist Government in preparing its report on the international trade in Burma. Some of the trading companies look upon registration as a great hardship and avoid it, though the authorities do everything in their power to avoid the detention of vessels. Formerly traders were compelled to travel some distance to the office which was then somewhat out of the way; but a new office has been erected which will be found more convenient to traders, and it is expected an improvement in registration will be effected. Every precaution has been taken to reduce the detention and inconvenience to traders to the lowest minimum, a conciliatory policy being observed throughout; but there are still traders who either from fear of competition or suspicion of Government's intentions continue to give trouble. During the monsoon when the river rises most opposition to Government is shown. Boats refuse to turn in and many of them escape by proceeding up and down by night. The brokers at Allanmyo during two months of this year endeavoured to resume their old policy of intimidating and coercing the traders into selling the goods they required, but this was stopped, and two cutters which have been supplied have done good service in the work of registration. The trade registered is shown to have greatly developed during the year the value of merchandise of all descriptions have gone up from six crores and fifty lakhs to eight crores and fifty. Imports increased by thirty-five per cent. in bulk and exports thirty. The crop seasons during the last three years have been unfavourable in Upper Burma, and the amount of grain produced there are quite insufficient, scarcity prevailing in some parts, though in Lower Burma fortunately there was as usual a very large surplus of rice available for export. But for the deficiency in the Upper Provinces the figures in the report would have been very much larger as the demand was always greater than the supply.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Bayley and the same Special Jury resumed the trial of the riot-murder case, in which Shiwlal Merwan and five other Hindu Purdesees were charged with having, on the 12th August last, caused the deaths of a Mahomedan tailor, named Chinkoo, and his son, Ahmed, by beating them with sticks and iron bars in their shop near the Bapty Lane at Camateepoora; and further charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and with rioting, armed with deadly weapons. Towards the close of the case for the prosecution, the foreman stated that some of the jurors had already arrived at a verdict in respect to the charges of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and wished to retire for consultation. This was allowed; and on the jury returning into Court after a few minutes, the foreman intimated that the jury unanimously acquitted all the prisoners in respect to the charges of murder and culpable homicide, but were prepared to let the trial proceed in respect to the charge of rioting. Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury for the defence, on the charge of rioting only, and called several witnesses to prove an *alibi* on behalf of the first prisoner. On the Court sitting after luncheon, and before all the evidence for the defence had been called or the learned counsel had summed up the evidence on either side, the foreman stated that, by a majority of seven to two, the jury were prepared to give a verdict of acquittal of the charge of rioting also. His Lordship accepted the unanimous verdict of acquittal of the charges of murder and culpable homicide, but disagreed with the verdict of the majority on the charge of rioting. Addressing the Advocate-General afterwards, his Lordship remarked he was surprised at the verdict of the jury on the charge of rioting, and ordered a new trial of the prisoners on that charge on a future day. The prisoners were detained in custody.

THE Hemp Drugs Commission commenced their enquiry in Bombay on Saturday last, at the Council Hall, Secretariat. The Commission recorded the evidence of four witnesses, and the evidence of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Collector of Surat, was the most important. He was of opinion that the increase of taxation on hemp drugs was highly impolitic, but apart from politic reasons, its results would be far from beneficial, as the chief consumers were ascetics who were poorer than those, who indulged in liquor. The Parsees did not indulge in the drugs, while the Mahomedans reprobated the practice, but still some Mussulmans did consume the drugs. Bhang was quite harmless just like a glass of sherry. And Mr. Lely had seen that the physical condition of those who drank bhang appeared to him as a general rule quite satisfactory. The number of victims to ganja-smoking appeared larger than the number who injured themselves by the use of bhang. The next important witness was Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhoy Pestanji, who related certain instances of insanity to which some of his patients were subjected by the use of the drugs.

WHEN the 25th volume of the *Bombay Gazeteer* was published, we reviewed favourably its contents, "The useful plants of the Bombay Presidency," written by Dr. J. C. Lisboa. Now we are informed that this distinguished botanist is preparing a second edition giving it the form of a Manual, so as to be adopted to the use of the students of our colleges, who go for medicine, agriculture, forestry and engineering. We specially liked the description of timber trees, which was very minute, and contained great deal of information about their structure and uses. If this be embodied in the Manual, the value of the new edition will be much enhanced. It will be a sort of useful guide to the forest officers also.

OUR correspondent at Jubbulpore writes on 7th instant:—Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner, C. P., arrived here at 5 p.m., yesterday. He was met at the entrance of Jubbulpore from Damoh by all the civil officials, the President and members of the Municipality. He spoke most affably to Mr. H. J. Stanyon, barrister-at-law, President of our Local Parliament at the triumphal arch which had the text "Welcome" and "A Maximus ad Minima" on it.

THE ship Jason, which is reported to have become a total wreck, is a vessel of 1,512 tons nett. Her agents are Messrs. Duncan Brothers. She was loaded by Messrs. Ralli Brothers with raw jute and jute cuttings, and sailed for Boston via the Mauritius in February last. She is reported as having left the Mauritius on the 15th September.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE concludes his tour of anti-cholera inoculation in the Kumaon and Garhwal villages and arrived at Rawalpindi on Friday, He proposes to stay there till the 13th, when he arrives at Lahere, and proposes to divide his attention between Lahore and Mian Mir as follows:—December 14th to 16th (inclusive) inoculations with the first vaccine at Lahore. December 17th to 19th (inclusive) similar inoculations at Mian Mir. December 20 and 21 second inoculation at Lahore; and December 22 and ditto at Mian Mir. The operations will probably take place at fixed hours daily in the morning for military, and afternoon for civil patients. Definite arrangements will be made in consultation with the civil and military medical authorities, but in all probability civil operations will take place in the Mayo Hospital, &c.

THE proposal, writes the *Pioneer*, to which we drew attention some time ago, to reduce the establishment of British Infantry in India by one battalion, has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. There will in future be only fifty-two battalions, but the strength of each will be raised from 800 to 900 privates; so that the total number of soldiers in the ranks, excluding non-commissioned officers, will be much the same as at present. A considerable saving in expenditure will be thus effected, but the reduction of the number of cadres cannot possibly be justified, considering the area which has to be garrisoned, and the possibility of a great campaign having to be undertaken sooner or later against a European enemy from Central Asia. The policy is penny wise and pound foolish. If military expenditure is to be curtailed, it should be done by abolishing useless brigade commands, such as the Nagpur and Nerbudda districts.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR WILLIAM MARRIOTT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Sir William Marriott has resigned his seat for Brighton as he is going to Cairo to act as counsel for Zebehr Pasha, who is pressing his claims on the Government.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The Manchester Ship Canal will be opened to traffic on the 1st of January. Yesterday, a steamer took the Directors for a trial trip.

THE INDIA LOAN BILL.

The Commons have read the India Loan Bill a first time.

THE MATABELE SUBMITTING.

Latest advices from Mashonaland state that many of the Matabele are submitting, and that a portion of the Chartered forces are being disbanded.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

The House of Lords has adopted an amendment to the Employers' Liability Bill permitting workmen to contract themselves out of the provisions Act under certain circumstances.

A similar amendment, which was opposed by Government, was brought forward by Mr. McLaren when the Bill was under consideration in the House of Commons, but on a division was rejected by a majority of eighteen.

ILLNESS OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to his room with severe pains arising from indigestion.

LATER.

[illegible] Gladstone is much better, and has gone to [illegible]

[illegible]BATE ON THE INDIAN BILL.

[illegible] the debate in the Commons, last night, [illegible]ndia Loan Bill, Mr. Russell, Under-[illegible] for India, said the course adopted [illegible]overnment was in nowise unusual, and [illegible] present unexhausted borrowing power [illegible]cretary of State for India had been reduced [illegible]illion eight hundred and fifty thousand [illegible] which would only suffice to carry [illegible]ernment on until January next. Pay-[illegible] the extent of eight millions would, he [illegible] to be made by April, and hence [illegible]sity for the extension of the borrowing [illegible] the Secretary of State. If, however, the [illegible]nt have good sales of Council Bills be-[illegible]w and April, it would probably not be [illegible] to exercise that borrowing power. But if [illegible]ere poor it would require five millions and [illegible] at all were made, six millions would be [illegible] The remainder of the sum asked was the [illegible]st possible dangers and disturbances. [illegible]st said the Government for the first [illegible]oing to sanction this measure on a rise [illegible] of silver.

[illegible]hen said the Government had embarked [illegible] speculation.

[illegible] Harcourt said the course adopted by [illegible]ent was in order to meet the temporary [illegible]he Indian Government in dealing with [illegible]

[illegible] Temple supported the Government.

[illegible] TRANSPORT SERAPIS.

[illegible] transport Serapis has been repaired, [illegible] Kurrachee.

[illegible]HE INDIA COUNCIL.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

[illegible]y in the India Council caused through [illegible]t of Sir Peter Lumsden will not be [illegible]

[illegible] THROWN IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

[illegible] the Chamber of Deputies was sitting this [illegible] a bomb filled with slugs was thrown from [illegible]blic gallery and exploded in the air scatter-[illegible]e contents of the missile everywhere and [illegible]cially amongst those in the galleries and causing [illegible] greatest consternation and panic. Eighty were injured including about fifteen Deputies but nobody was killed. The doors were immediately closed by the Police and every-one searched and the corridors were converted into a hospital for the wounded.

Two men amongst those present were arrested on suspicion and promptly imprisoned.

At the instance of M. Dupuy the President of the Chamber who behaved in an admirably cool manner amidst the great panic which prevailed, the sitting was continued.

The greatest excitement prevails in Paris owing to this dastardly outrage.

DISCOVERY OF THE THROWER.

Dec. 10.

The man who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, yesterday, has been discovered. His name is Marchal, and he was among those injured by the explosion. On being pressed with questions he fully confessed his guilt.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 8.

Signor Crispi had a prolonged audience of King Humbert to-day.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

ROME, Dec. 9.

Signor Crispi has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

MADRAS TRAMWAY SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Tramway Company was held last evening, called by a resolution of the Board of Directors, for the purpose of electing a Local Board. A large attendance of the shareholders was present. Mr. Champion, the Company's solicitor, announced that only those shareholders who had paid all their calls were entitled to vote. This caused considerable irritation as it was pointed out that the majority of the shareholders had abstained from paying calls, pending the result of this meeting. The Directors knew this to be the case when calling the meeting.

A resolution was unanimously carried that only one vote to be taken of all shareholders, and not one of those who had paid calls and another of those who had not, as proposed by Mr. Champion. A telegram from the Board was read desiring postponement of this meeting, pending the receipt of statements from them. Mr. Gantz proposed that Mr. Digby be requested to come forthwith to India, and meet the shareholders in a conference for the purpose of re-establishing the confidence in the Company. This was warmly supported, but ultimately a resolution was carried adjourning the meeting.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATION BY THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

At the sitting of the Opium Commission, yesterday, three leading European merchants gave evidence on behalf of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and several native merchants spoke on behalf of the Bengal National Chamber.

The Commission sits again to-day for examination of several native gentlemen of standing, and on rising will not re-assemble until the afternoon of the 20th inst.

The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed, on behalf of the Committee, a lengthy letter to the Bengal Government, reviewing the opium question. After an exhaustive consideration of the question, how it affects China, the Committee hold that (*a*) there is nothing whatever to support the assertion that opium in any way hindered or harmed British trade with China; (*b*) that the abolition of the Indian opium trade would be followed by largely increased imports of opium from Turkey, Persia, and perhaps the Phillipines, and by a large increase in price of the best sorts of the native drug. There would not be one cash more to spend on English manufactures; (*c*) that there would not be one Chinese convert the more if £4,000,000 of the Indian revenue were given up on the chance of conversion, and that it is nothing less than raising a distinctly false issue to drag the opium into the religious controversy which has already lasted for three hundred years; (*d*) that if all suggestions of the anti-opium society were adopted China would receive no benefit, whilst India would suffer irreparable injury. The view of the Committee is in short, that so far as China is concerned, the abandonment of the cultivation of opium by India is neither necessary nor desirable. In considering the matter as it affects India, the Committee state, 1st, that India would look for compensation for the loss of four millions sterling of Indian revenue. The general body of her tax-payers would have to be saved from bearing new taxation to that extent uncalled for by any Indian necessity. 2nd, India would look to be reimbursed for the enormous police preventive establishments She would have to keep in all provinces. 3rd, the ryots and landlords affected would demand and expect compensation for disturbance and actual distress. 4th, the chiefs and people in Native States, interested, would only come into an agreement with the Government of India if they were made to see by the aid of a liberal scale of compensation it was their immediate interest to do so—that is, if their easily awakened jealousy of authority in their own States did not lead them to adopt the attitude assumed by Scindia and Jeypur in 1818-28. 5th, France and Portugal would each expect to be indemnified; the one for her right to be supplied with a fixed number of chests; the other because England has no right to deprive Portugal of trade with the Native States against the carrying on of which she herself may have some tenderness of conscience, some moral distaste or some philanthropic or religious doubt. Viewing, the whole matter as it affects India, the Committee is of opinion that interference with the existing opium system is unnecessary, and could only be mischievous, whilst the abolition would revolutionise the attitude of the people to Government and would be ultimately productive of unappeasable discontent and disaster.

Dec. 10.

The Opium Commission, yesterday, recorded the evidence of Maharajah Norendro Krishna, Maharajahs Sir J. M. Tagore Dooga Churn Law, Pearys Mohun Mookerjee, and several leaders of native Society, professional and public men. They were all agreed on opium being of immense value as a domestic remedy, and traced no connection between its consumption and the commission of crime. Some considered its use in certain districts actually prolonged life. People at large did not admit the necessity of repressive measures, and were unwilling to bear any share in the cost of the same. Rajah Peary Mohun Mookerjee, member of the Viceregal Council and one of our wealthiest Zemindars, said in the course of his evidence that any attempt to restrict consumption to only cases certified by medical men would be cruel, and would lead to serious discontent, and it would be impossible to impose such a restriction effectively. Smuggling and the clandestine manufacture of opium would largely increase and lead to the consumption of inferior and adulterated article by the community. The Government monopoly is far from being injurious. It is based on the result of experience, while the excise system affords a necessary check against the free use of the drug. Native villages abound with poisonous plants, and if an embargo is placed on opium, it would not, in the slightest degree, restrict the use of poisons for criminal and suicidal purposes.

Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E., an ardent homœopath, was also examined. He was opposed to the use of all intoxicating drugs in any form, except under medical advice. Even such substances as tea, coffee, and cocoa be considered injurious and unnecessary, but as long as there is disease and misery which men will seek to drown in oblivion however temporary, as long as men will seek pleasure for the sake of pleasure, so long it will be impossible to prohibit by legislative enactment the use of drugs, which are calculated to subserve one or more of these ends, without either compelling the people to undergo suffering, which there is no other means to alleviate, or meeting with opposition, which it is not easy to overcome, and when it is remembered we have in opium a drug which subserves all the ends enumerated above, and which at the same time is cheap and within the reach of the poorest, is, compared to other drugs, harmless in moderate doses and in crude form. As regards its action upon the body and the mind, causing neither serious disease nor moral depravity which extends beyond the individual himself, it should be a serious problem with Government whether the use of such a drug can and ought to be prohibited.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The section of the Opium Commission visiting Burma will hold their first sittings on Monday at Rangoon and sit till the 14th instant, and at Mandalay from the 16th to the 19th instant.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

The Opium Commission opens to-morrow. Yesterday Mr. Bayne, Revenue Secretary, handed to the Commissioners a note on the system which will come into force on 1st January next in Burma. Amongst the witnesses to be examined are: Mr. Fryer, Chief Commissioner; Mr. Smeaton, Financial Commissioner; several district officials, and a number of Chinamen.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE FOR CALCUTTA.

The Viceroy leaves to-morrow morning for Calcutta. Last night he attended a concert at Government House. Yesterday he visited the jail and the compressor station of the Shone system.

OBITUARY.

Assistant Apothecary Darwin, Civil Surgeon of Mergui, has died in the General Hospital here. About a month ago he cut his hand while conducting a *post-mortem* examination.

CAPTAIN PETLEY'S DEPARTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Last night, at the Town Hall, Captain and Mrs. Petley were entertained by the Naval Volunteers. The entertainment consisted of a dinner and a ball. Six hundred persons were present, and it was a great success.

THE BANKIPORE SHOOTING CASE.

At the Sessions, to-day, Chapman, the Telegraph Department employe, who is charged of shooting his bearer at Bankipore, was found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence. He was remanded to jail, pending the orders of the Government.

THE KHAGAN VALLEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

Two companies of Bengal Sappers and Miners Nos. 4 and 6 have finished their work on the Khagan Valley Road up to Balakot, and now will go to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, respectively.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Atkinson, Commandant 1st Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed to officiate as Colonel-on-the-Staff, vice Colonel Evans, promoted to the officiating Command of the Allahabad District.

THE MERGUI FISHERIES.

Mr. Jardine, an expert in pearl fishing, will shortly investigate the fisheries in the Mergui archipelago. His services has been lent to the Chief Commissioner of Burma by the Queensland authorities at the request of the Government of India.

RAID BY TRIBESMEN ON THE ASSAM FRONTIER.

Local uneasiness was reported among the tribesmen on the extreme north-eastern frontier of Assam, on November 27. A party of Abors ambushed a patrol of three military police between the Bompur and Karempur outposts north of Sadiya. Three sepoys were killed. On the news reaching Dibrugarh 100 men of the 13th Bengal Infantry and 100 military police immediately were sent to reinforce Sadiya and strengthen the line of outposts. There was only a wing of thirteen men at Dibrugarh with a detachment at Sadiya. If the Abors prove to be out in force more troops will have to be moved to the frontier.

A SLIP IN THE VALLEY OF BIRAI GANGA.

Heavy rains during September and October last in the Gurhwal district caused a slip of an unusual magnitude in the Valley of Birai Ganga, a tributary of the Alaknanda River which ultimately joins the Ganges not far from Hardwar. Particulars of subsidence show that a whole side of a hill has moved forward completely, blocking up the valley and preventing the natural flow of drainage. The mass is 200 feet above the bed of the nala and is of a great thickness. The impounded water has already formed a lake over 100 feet in depth at the lower end some two miles in length, and is rising slowly at the rate of an inch daily.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, Dec. 9.

The prosecution examined the Hospital Assistant Jugjivan who treated the peon Dayal from the 28th July to 1st August when he died and the prosecution called Punjaram who had seen the accused Abdurrehman and when he left the town in full dress and afterwards in Dehotsarg without scarf and turban and with his shirt torn. Tairicumrai who had sent Abdurrehman to fetch the doctor and who saw Abdurrehman again in Dehotsarg half-dressed, and heard him say that while he was accompanying Dr. Manordas and others they were killed by the Mussalmans and thrown into quarries was next examined.

Naran Kala, the gatekeeper, who saw the doctor and his party going out of Patan with the accused Abdurrehman and Mahmad Husen was next examined.

Then the prosecution further called Jamadar Dulabram who had taken out the bodies of Manordas and two others from the pit on the night of the 25th July.

The last witness called was sowar Abdurrehman, who gave a different story from the statement he had made before his superiors. His examination was adjourned.

Dec. 10.

The examination of Abdurrehman sowar was concluded.

Mr. Vaz, Assistant Police Superintendent, was next called. He stated that Abdurrehman sowar informed the Police Superintendent that he accompanied his doctor his party, and that the Musulmans killed them and threw away their bodies in pits. He was sent to inquire and they found the bodies in the pit shown by Abdurrehman.

Mr. Motilal, Assistant Police Superintendent, was next examined. His evidence was similar to Kirpashanker's.

DEATH OF MR. RANGANADHAN.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Mr. Ranganadhan, M.A., Professor, Presidency College, died this evening, universally regretted, of fever. He was intimately connected with every public institution. He was Municipal Commissioner, a Fellow of the Senate, a Member of the Syndicate, a Trustee of the Pachayappa's Charities, Secretary to the Cosmopolitan Club, in fact, the life and soul of all public institutions. He was for a time Sheriff and also Member of the Education Commission along with the late Mr. Justice Telang. His death has caused a great void in the Indian community which is not easily to be filled.

THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

NASIK, Dec. 9.

A public meeting assembled, to-day, when Raosaheb Gogte, B.A., LL.B., presided. Twenty-two delegates were elected for the Lahore Congress. Messrs. Kitkar Bhagwat, B.A., and Parakh Karandikar, from Poona, and Mr. Khare, B.A., LL.B. addressed the meeting.

An address of welcome to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., was unanimously adopted.

POONA, Dec. 10.

Public meetings for the election of delegates to the ninth session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore was held at the Town Hall Hirabaug, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Bhide. Messrs. Limaye and Namjoshi addressed the meeting.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

ADEN, Dec. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Dec. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 10.

French mail steamer Caladonien from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65¾
Bar Silver	32 1/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	62,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	
" " Imports of Cotton	159,000	"
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,092,000	"
" " " Surats	11,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 9.

10 p.m.	78·5

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10.

8 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	78·1
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	81·7

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJI, M.P., paid a visit to his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, on Saturday morning at his temporary residence at Warden Road, Malabar Hill, before the Gaekwar left for Khandalla.

BEFORE Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission left Kabul, the Amir presented each officer with a commemorative medal, specially struck for the occasion. A characteristic story is told of the Amir in connection with the recent minting of gold coins in Kabul. It is said that he had promised Mahomed in a dream to repair the road to Mecca, but that he neglected to make good his vow. A short time ago he received a warning in the shape of another dream, wherein he imagined that his want of faith had debarred him from entry into Paradise. The Amir no longer hesitated, and his offering will take the form of a gold coinage specially struck for the purpose.

THE following Imperil Service troops go into camp during the current cold season:—Umballa camp—Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala Impeaial Service Infantry; Pur siege operations—Sirmur Sappers; Bangalore camp—Mysore Imperial Service Lancers; Rajkot camp—Bhavnagar, Junagad and Naunagar ImperialService Lancers; camp on bordar of Ulwar and Bhurtpur territory—Ulwar and Bhurtpur Imperial Service Lancers; Mooltan Cantonment—Bhawalpur Infantry.

THE ship Chrysomene from Newcastle, New South Wales, with coal for Rangoon, which had been given up for lost, turned up on Wednesday afternoon at Rangoon, after a voyage of about 120 days. It seems that the captain went round the south coast instead of by the usual route, and met contrary winds the whole way.

WE hear that there is every chance of the Nichuguard Road *via* Kohima to Manipur being completed by August next. The whole road, when finished, will have cost something like twenty-two lakhs.

THE Madras Government has communicated to the Resident in Travancore and the Collector of Malabar a letter from the Government of India stating that it should be suggested to the Travancore Durbar and to the Administrateur of Mahe that they should avail themselves of the ordinary opportunities of commerce to return the Portuguese Indian coins in their treasuries to Goa, as they have ceased to be legal tender in the neighbouring British Districts.

ON the 15th of last month the final changes in the Burma District Commands were carried into effect. After the military operations in Upper Burma proper had come to an end, the District Staff was fixed at one Major-General with head-quarters at Rangoon, and three Brigadiers, at Rangoon, Mandalay and Myingyan, a Colonel on the Staff being placed in charge of Bhamo. But this was only a temporary arrangement, it being understood that one Brigadier would be disestablished as soon as the garrison was reduced to the strength laid down as sufficient to maintain order, after the tribes along the borderland had been dealt with. Brigadier-General Palmer's expedition into the Northern Chin Hills brought the military operations to a close, and at the same time permitted the last regiment on the Bengal establishment serving in Burma to return to India. This was the 39th Garhwal Rifles, which reached Lansdowne in March. So long as Bengal troops were in the country, one brigade was allotted to an officer from that Presidency; after their withdrawal the command lapsed. Accordingly on the appointment of Brigadier-General Palmer to the Allahabad District, Colonel G. C. Bird was placed in temporary command only of the Myingyan District, pending its abolition altogether.

THIS abolition was effected on November 15th, when the stations of Myingyan and Thayetmyo were transferred to the Mandalay and Rangoon Districts respectively, the remainder of the Myingyan District being converted into a command under a Colonel on the Staff, who is under the direct orders of the Major-General Commanding the Burma District. His permanent head-quarters have not yet been notified, but presumably they will be at some station west of the Irrawaddy, as he will be responsible for keeping good order in the whole of the Chin country and the Chindwin Valley. Haka would seem to be the best place, as the climate is very healthy, and it is already the head-quarters of the 2nd Burma Battalion. Kalewa on the Chindwin is the only other station which can have claims to consideration, for Pakoku, though a flourishing trading centre, is too far away from the Chin Hills. The Colonel on the Staff has been given a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and a Station Staff Officer of the 2nd class, together with a Brigade-Surgeon as principal medical officer temporarily. The posts of Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Commissariat Officer at Myingyan have been dispensed with. The effect of these changes is to reduce the seven 2nd class Districts which now figure in the Madras Army List to six; but Madras officers do not suffer, as the district abolished had always been held by a Bengal Brigadier. The District Staff in Burma now is quite sufficient for all practical purposes, and it is well that the establishment should have been placed on a permanent footing before the Commander-in-Chief in India takes over the military administration of the province under the new schome of Indian Army reorganisation.

IN the memorandum issued by the Council of the United Service Institute of India concerning the Prize Essays for the coming year (1893-94), dated Simla, June 15th, 1893, Rule 2, which lays down that essays shall run to about "thirty-two pages of the size and style of the journal," appears somewhat vague. The Society is frequently changing its printer and, as a consequence, as frequently the size and style of the journals. Those of 1892-93 may be instanced. Would it not be possible to give some special number of the journal as a guide? Those of the current year, printed some by Cotton and Morris, and others by the *Simla Times*, differ to a great extent. This year's essay, owing to the extraordinary large type used, is about half the length of last year's essay, although the number of pages is approximately the same. It would be a boon to competitors for 1893-94 if more definite orders regarding length were given, as "thirty-two pages of the size and style of the journal," both of which very considerably, is liable to misconstruction.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. COLLEN arrived at Calcutta on the 5th instant. He was somewhat delayed at Simla in winding up the arrears of business which always accumulate at the end of the Simla session. He has been much engaged lately on the revision of the General order concerning the institution of the four armies in place of the presidential armies now existing. Many changes have taken place since 1888, but although the work has been got on with to a great extent, a final conclusion cannot be made until the Secretary of State has declared his intentions in respect to the arrangements proposed in 1888, or those recommended by the Government of India in 1892. It is understood that a despatch is on its way out. We imagine that there will be as little change as possible, and that the watchwords of the change will be "decentralisation with unity of control." General Collen made some little stay at Umballa and Meerut, meeting the Commander-in-Chief at the former station. He was able to visit the Commissariat and Transport establishments at these stations and to attend various parades.

THE Public Works Department in the North-West Provinces will shortly make a not unimportant change in the disposition of its forces. The head-quarters of the 1st Circle of the Buildings and Roads Branch is about to be removed from Agra to Meerut. The change is made as Meerut is considered to be the more central station.

IN case of General Collen's taking short leave to England, which, it appears, is somewhat doubtful, the current duties of the Secretaryship in the Military Department will be carried on in the office. Major-General Badcock, Commissary General-in-Chief, will be required for work in his own Department, especially to inquire into the expenditure under certain heads, which has risen so largely in recent years, and is not fully accounted for by the increase in the army.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT BAPTY ROAD.

AT the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury resumed the trial of a case of a double murder, at Bapty Road, committed on the 12th August. Shewlall Merwan and five other Purdesees were charged with having, on the 12th August, committed murder by causing the deaths of two Mahomedans, named Chinkoo and Ahmed Chinkoo; also with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and with rioting, armed with deadly weapons, namely, sticks and iron bars. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Bhikajee Luxmon, a school-master, said he saw the rioting and stone-throwing on the 12th August. Hearing blows being struck with sticks, witness concealed himself, but after the police had arrived, he saw the fourth and sixth prisoners and other persons on the road, as they were going in the direction of the stables. Witness did not see any one enter the deceased Chinkoo's shop.

Cross-examined: I witnessed the riot from the window of a temple. I saw the fourth and sixth prisoners on the road before the police came.

Mahomed Khan Esoof Khan, a police havildar, said he found the bodies of the two deceased persons lying in the shop, so much covered with blood that he could not discern marks of violence on them. He sent the bodies to the hospital, as the men showed slight signs of life in them.

Noormahomed Chinkoo, the younger son of the deceased Chinkoo, on being recalled, said neither his father nor his brother were wearing anything on their heads when they were struck.

To the jury.—I did not give any information to the police when they came to the shop, as I did not know the names of the prisoners.

Inspector Butfoy deposed to having arrested the accused, who were all doing their work from the 12th August up to the day of their arrest.

Mr. Willis, the foreman of the Special Jury, stated to the court at this stage that his colleagues had already arrived at a conclusion in regard to certain of the charges.

His Lordship: The jury have a right to arrive at any conclusion they please in regard to the trial.

Mr. Jardine said that, if the jury had already arrived at a conclusion, it would perhaps lead him to take the case for the defence no further.

The foreman said some of the jurors had arrived at a conclusion in regard to two out of the three charges; and asked permission to retire for consultation in regard to those charges.

His Lordship said there was no objection to their doing so if they thought the charges of murder and of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were not satisfactorily proved.

The Advocate-General had no objection; and the jury, after retiring for a few minutes for consultation, returned into court, when the foreman said the jury unanimously found that the first two charges were not proved, but that they were prepared to hear the defence in connection with the charge of rioting.

The Judge, addressing the Advocate-General, said that, under the circumstances, the learned counsel would not press the first two charges.

Mr. Lang: No, my lord.

Mr. Jardine then addressed the jury for the defence in respect to the charge of rioting, observing that their opinion in regard to the more serious charges had relieved him of a portion of his responsibility. In dealing with the charge of rioting the learned counsel said the evidence for the defence would be much the same as if the whole of the three charges were to be rebutted. Reviewing the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel said there were five witnesses who spoke to the occurrence at Chinkoo's shop. The reckless way, however, in which the boy Chinkoo had given his evidence made it quite unreliable, for in the Police Court he had made totally different statements to those he made in this court. Noormahomed had told a false story in one court or the other, but that was not the description of evidence, said the learned counsel, upon which the jury could convict a prisoner. Mr. Jardine asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the boy's statement was unworthy of credit. Then the evidence of the other witnesses was of such a conflicting character as to justify its being thrown on one side as utterly useless for the trial of the accused. The prisoners were not arrested until thirty-two days after the alleged murder; and the learned counsel urged that, if the prisoners were seen committing the offence, they should have been arrested at once, and not after thirty-two days. There was no attempt to abscond or to get out of the way in the least. Thirty-two days was ample enough to get up a case for the prosecution and to find witnesses to identify the prisoners. And yet there were contradictions between the witnesses. Noormahomed said one story, and his relations another. The learned counsel said the fifth prisoner had his arm paralysed; and the man's arm was stripped and shown to the judge and jury. Mr. Jardine said he was instructed to call evidence to show that the prisoners were not among the riotors. One of them was not in Bombay that day; and if that was proved, it would knock the case for the prosecution on the head.

Evidence was then called for the defence.

Moria Mitha, a chowkider on the 1st Camateepoora lane drainage works, in the service of the municipality, knew the first accused, who was employed as a watchman on the drainage works. On the 11th and 12th August, witness was at his post the whole day. The first prisoner was one of five persons who were with him all the time. The first accused never went out on those days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: Our chowkey was near the scene of the riots. The first accused was arrested thirty-one days after the occurrence.

Did not Mr. Nolan make enquiries of you regarding the first accused?—I went with the intention of speaking to him, but did not find an opportunity. I did not tell Inspector Butfoy that I had left the chowkey at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 12th August.

Makan Morar, a plumber, a master, as he said, of several languages, was in the service of Pallonjee Eduljee, and lived with his father in Cameteepoora 1st Lane, near the drainage chowkey. He was the son of the last witness. Witness and others were in the drainage chowkey the whole of the 11th and 12th August. The first accused, one of them, did not leave the chowkey at all on Saturday.

Shivram Ramchunder, a muccadum of labourers in the service of the Municipality, said the first prisoner could not possibly have been in the riot, in Bapty Road, on the 12th August. He was with witness and others in a chowkey from Friday, 11th August, to 10 a.m., on Monday, the 14th August.

On the court sitting after luncheon, the foreman stated, before any further evidence could be called, that the jury were for a verdict of acquittal in respect to all the prisoners by a majority of seven to two.

His Lordship said he agreed with the jury in respect to a unanimous verdict of acquittal of the charges of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but did not agree with the majority in respect to a verdict of acquittal on the charge of rioting.

His Lordship, addressing the Advocate-General before rising, said he was surprised at the decision of the jury, and that a new trial on the charge of rioting must be held.

The Advocate-General said a new trial must necessarily be held.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning. The prisoners were detained in custody.

BOMBAY REVOLVER CLUB.

THE meeting for November, which was postponed, was held on the Sands, near Church Gate Station, in the afternoon of the 6th inst. There were 70 entries. The following were the winners of prizes:—

MATCHES.—6 Shots right-hand—single—H. P. S., 30 points.

British Officers.

Surgeon-Lieut. P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., 27 points, 1st; and Hon. Member Mr. Fred King, 24 points, 2nd.

6 Shots left-hand single, H. P. S., 30 points.

British Officers.

Capt. and Hon. Major A. King, G. I. P. R. P. Vols., and Surgn.-Lieut. P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., 26 points, tie,

6 Shots right-hand single, H. P. S., 30 points.

Warrant Officers and Sergeants.

Serjt.-Major J. H. Downing, B. V. R., 22 points, 1st, and Sergt. W. G. Nicholl, B. V. R., 18 points, 2nd.

6 Shots right-hand single, H. P. S., 30 points.

Native Officers and Havaldars.

Jamadar Dhurmajee, 5th Bo. Infantry, 20 points, 1st, and Subadar Rama Parudker, 5th Bo. Infantry, 15 points, 2nd.

Havaldar Luksman Pirajee, 5th Bo. Infantry, 21 points, 1st, and Havaldar Narayen Yadoo, 5th Bo. Infantry, 15 points, 2nd.

VELVET shoes are quite the most fashionable of foot coverings for evening wear. Usually they match in colour the dress they accompany. Very pretty are white kid shoes, heavily embroidered with jet, so that only a little of the kid shows, and these give no apparent increase of size of the feet.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

SITTINGS IN BOMBAY.

THE first sitting of the Hemp Drugs Commission in Bombay was held on Saturday, at the Council Hall, Secretariat, for the purpose of inquiring into the production and consumption of hemp drugs in India. The Commission consisted of the Hon'ble W. Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner (President); Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Collector, Punch Mahals, Bombay; Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, M.A., Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, Central Provinces; Surgeon-Major C. J. H. Warden, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta; Raja Soshi Shikharewar Roy, of Takirpore, Bengal; Kunwar Harnam Singh Aluwalia, C.I.E., Punjab; and Lala Nihalchand of Muzaffarnagar, North-West Provinces.

Raja Soshi Shikharewar Roy and Lala Nihalchand were not present at the sitting on Saturday.

Four witnesses were called and examined during the day. The first witness was Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S., Collector of Surat, who had specially been called from Surat, to give his evidence before the Commission.

Mr. Lely said that charas is not at all used in Surat District. Ganja is also pounded along with bhang, pepper, and poppy seed. After being mixed with water, the whole is filtered through cloth and then drunk by about 200 Boralu and other Mahomedans in Surat City, and sometimes by ascetics. It accelerates intoxication as compared with ordinary bhang water, and also mitigates the chilling effect of bhang. Fakirs, Saddhus, and such like religious ascetics lead the way. In Surat City about 200 Boralu and 1,000 other Mahomedans smoke. Next come about 500 goldsmiths (Sonis), and 200 masons (Kadias), then about 500 Jains, then about 100 weavers (Khatris). The rest, about 400, are Kanbis, Wanias, Guanchirs, Brahmins and Dheds. The above are for Surat City. Elsewhere we note Wanjaras from the Ghauts and Brahmins occupy a higher place. The monthly licit sale of ganja in all the shops of the Surat District is 623½ local seers (37½ tolahs) for 6, 50,000 people. Only flat is used in Surat District, not round. It is preferred to chur or kani, as it is called here. The gardo or ganja dust, which is said to be used in Bombay and elsewhere, pounded with bhang, is not at all used here, and is therefore destroyed by the local farmer. Not used at all in Surat. Bhang is never used for smoking in Surat District. Bhang is chiefly drunk by goldsmiths (Sonis), Jains and Brahamins. Also by a few Mahomedans and men of other Hindu castes. Bhang water is generally preferred, but it is also eaten in the form of bhang bukni by some Hindus. Bhang bukni is made by frying bhang with ghee and then adding sugar. Majun pak is sold in shops. To prepare it bhang is soaked in water for a whole day and then boiled for about a couple of hours. Ghee is then added, and the mixture again boiled for several hours. Spices and sugar are also boiled in and the preparation allowed to cool, when it congeals and is cut up into small cakes. The monthly licit sale of bhang in the shops of Surat District is 226½ local seers (37½ tolahs) for 6,50,000 people, and of majun pak 34½ seers. The general opinion is that it is not on the increase. The licit sales have lately somewhat increased in this district owing to the introduction of restrictive measures in the Baroda State in 1892. Before that year there were none whatever. The great majority of consumers of both ganja and bhang are habitual, three-fourths are habitual moderate, and quarter habitual excesive. Occasional consumers are of bhang only, and they are rare. Fakirs and other ascetics are the chief habitual excessives in ganja. They take it because it enables them to bear abstinence from food and water and even clothes in the coldest weather. It is said to enable them to resist the most malarious climate and the worst water. Mahomedans and many castes of Hindus are led to ganja or bhang by having to abstain from alcohol from religious scruples. Artizans and others believe that their usual drink of bhang water sharpens their faculties and enables them to work better. Lastly, many resort to ganja smoking as a cure for rheumatism, indigestion, and certain other chronic diseases, and also to allay mental depression. More than one-half of the consumers belong to the poorer classes. Tobacco is invariably mixed with ganja to mitigate the bad odour of the latter. The ingredients ordinarily added to bhang water are pepper and poppy seed to make it more digestible. Occasionally sugar, milk, almonds, cardamoms and other spices are also added to bhang water to make it less intoxicating and also more palatable. Dhatura is not known to be used. No other preparation is sold for mixing in this district. Women are scarcely known to consume either drug; but five to ten Hindu women in Surat City are known to. Children do not, as a rule take them; but some parents sometimes give a little bhang water to make them sleep. The habit is easily formed in a few days. It is very difficult to leave off ganja; not so difficult to leave off bhang. No doubt there is a tendency towards excess, especially in early life. But many instances met by me seem to prove that there is also a tendency to decrease the amount consumed as age advances. A highly respectable Brahmin assures me that he formerly smoked 3 tolas a day; but now that he is getting old only one tola. Another man, that he used to smoke 20 pipes per day, but gave it up on account of of the intolerable asthma it gave him. A third has smoked one pice worth a day without increase or decrease for the last seven years. A fourth, who has smoked 30 years, now only consumes one pice worth against two pice worth formerly. Bhang is sacred to Shiv and is called the batti of Shiv. On Shivratri it is necessary for his worshippers to offer bhang to Mahadev. On Lim-ochav or Gorepadoa day many Hindus drink the juice of the leaves of the nim tree grounded with bhang and water. This use of the drug is temperate and not likely to lead to the formation of the habit. Among respectable persons the consumption of the drugs, especially of ganja, is undoubtedly held in some disrepute. In the case of Mahomedans this is strengthened by religious feeling, and they use the drugs secretly. The feeling of the rest of the community is based, I apprehend, on disapproval of intoxicants generally. It is not very strong. There is no custom of worshipping the hemp plant in this district. It would be most reckless and unwise to think of such a thing. All habitual consumers would suffer for some time from want of sleep, loss of appetite, griping, and indigeston. Most of them belong to the most ignorant and fanatical classes in the country, and would bitterly resent being deprived of a protective against all their bodily ills. It would be wantonly causing the most serious discontent. As to the last questions, I can only say I have met one or two cases where a ganja smoker has given up the habit and taken to opium. No round ganja is consumed in this district. The effect of chur or kani is generally the same as that of unbroken ganja; but it is held to be more injurious if it is much broken. They are prescribed by native doctors for venereal diseases, &c. Bhang and ganja are said to be used sometimes for cattle diseases. Bhang is given to horses along with other spices, and often to cows and buffaloes to make them yield more milk. Ganja is believed to assist digestion, also bhang. Both give staying power &c., and whet the faculties. They are not much believed in as febrifuge. They assuage rheumatic and other pains and mental distress. But great stress is laid on not consuming them with an empty stomach and on the accompaniment of a full and generous diet, such as ghee, wheat, milk, and sugar. Some of the healthiest looking-men in the district are moderate consumers. A robust-looking active man of 50 was talking to me yesterday who had smoked ganja for 30 years. Quite so. Bhang is refreshing. It produces intoxication more or less according to the habits of the consumer. It creates a ravenous appetite. During the period of elation, which lasts about four hours, the man goes about his business with heightened faculties. The effect of ganja is similar. The habitual moderate use of bhang and ganja is not believed to be injurious, as a rule, if accompanied by sufficient nourishing food. I have met several habitual consumers, who are none the worse for it. On the other hand ganja has induced asthma in some. Without good food it causes also loss of appetite and indigestion. I have not myself come across any cases of consequent insanity. Excessive use of ganja is believed to cause asthma and indigestion in a more marked degree; also consumption and impotence. The excessive use of bhang is believed to cause rheumatism and indigestion. As already stated, an excessive use of ganja, without good and sufficient food, tends to cause impotence. No significant proportion of bad characters. No special connection with crime has been noted. The present control is quite sufficient. An addition might be made to Government Notification No. 4421 of 23rd August 1880 requiring the cultivator to keep an account of his production and sales. The orders above referred to have already had an effect in restricting the production of bhang in this district. There are only three such shops in Surat City. They undoubtedly make the consumption of bhang more easy, because the consumer is saved the trouble of preparing his bhang water. It has yet to be seen whether the experiment of closing similar opium shops is successful or not. I am inclined to think it will only lead to the formation of clubs which will have the disadvantage of less publicity. No objection has ever been taken in this district to a ganja-bhang shop. If one was made it would be attended to; but there is not the same feeling as there is against liquor or toddy shops. Large quantities of the drug were smuggled in small parcels from the Baroda territory in former times; but since February 1892, when the rate was brought under control and a farming system introduced by His Highness the Gaekwar, smuggling has almost ceased.

Being asked by the President about his general view as to the effects of the drugs upon the people, Mr. Lely said that with reference to bhang generally speaking it is harmless, it is quite as harmless as a glass of sherry. The vast majority of consumers is quite moderate. In his own office, which represents in many cases the best class of native society, there is, perhaps, no one who does not occasionally take to bhang at social entertainments. I refer especially to the followers of Shiva. I have noticed no injurious effects amongst them, and they themselves say that the occasional dose does not produce any effect at all, There are also a certain number of habitual consumers, and a few amongst them exceed; but the vast majority are occasional consumers; and of the habitual consumers, the majority do not certainly exceed. According to my information the habit of drinking bhang is not very quickly acquired. In this respect bhang differed from ganja smoking. It would, therefore, take much time for a consumer of bhang to reach the degraded condition. I do not, however, pretend to accurate knowledge on the subject. I am not prepared to say that I have myself observed people to have been reduced to such a degraded condition by bhang as by the use of ganja. I have made enquiries during my tour, and people have admitted to me that they took bhang; and their physical condition appeared to me as a general rule to be quite satisfactory. I do not mean to say that the drinking of bhang is confined to the Shaivites. The majority of Vaisnnavites do not take it, and these do not form the men of the Shaivite agricultural population of my district. Some Mussalmans do take bhang, but not the Parsees. The Mahomedans reprobate the practice. The number of victims to ganja-smoking certainly appears larger than the number, who injure themselves by the use of bhang. But this may be explained in some degree by the fact that there is more disrepute attaching to the moderate use of ganja than to the moderate use of bhang, and so long as a man indulges moderately in ganja he can keep it secret, and has an object in doing so; but when his constitution is ruined he cannot keep the secret longer, and abandons all restraint. Besides there is no doubt that the use of ganja is much less prevalent amongst the respectable classes than the use of bhang. The use of ganja is for the most part, though by no means entirely confined to religious ascetics. The effects of ganja have not come to my notice in my magisterial capacity at least in the Surat districts. I mean toddy as alcohol. My knowledge is derived from information other than ocular demonstration. In every taluka, the mamlatdar can bring up, and has sometimes brought up perhaps half-a-dozen social wrecks said by him to have been acquired by ganja. The persons themselves individually admit the ganja habit, but they attribute their condition also to the want of sufficiently nourishing food in the form of milk and ghee. On the other hand, there are always to be found some well-nourished individuals, who have used ganja all their adult lives and appear to be none the worse for it. Practically I should not have any hesitation in accepting the view that the condition of the persons I have mentioned was due to the causes alleged by them. I could not answer for isolated cases. I have said that the mamlatdars could produce five or six such cases. I have called upon the mamlatdars to produce the ganja smokers more frequently in the last month or two than previously, but the subject has always attracted my attention more or less, and I have occasionally done this last year. I could not definitely remember to have called upon the mamlatdar to produce the social wrecks from opium or liquor. In regard to liquor a large portion of the people of some towns get drunk when they get the chance, but the effects of alcohol on the constitution do not seem to be so permanent or so radical as in those of ganja. Regarding the ganjeri I have not instituted enquiries into their habits with the view of ascertaining whether they used alcohol or other drugs, because their statements and those of the mamlatdars and others that they used ganja appeared to render it unnecessary. It is very probable that if more strict enquiry had been made the mamlatdars would have been able to produce even larger number of persons than I have mentioned as victims of the ganja habit, because it is very unlikely that at a day's notice every one would be able or willing to come. I have occasionally given the order a day beforehand—always verbally. I have taken far more interest in regard to alcohol than in regard to ganja, and if I were to refer to my note-books I could probably call to mind many more cases bearing upon the effects of alcohol than upon those of the hemp drug. My information regarding the latter has been furnished up and added to in consequence of the present enquiry. The alcohol-consuming people of the Surat District, which is the one with which I am best acquainted, is quite distinct from the ganja-consuming population, and, moreover, I do not know so much about the people that consume ganja immoderately. They are quite different from liquor drinkers, and therefore, I find it difficult to make a general comparison between the effects of the two habits. Alcohol is consumed by a rigorous population, who lead a healthy open air life and the injurious effects upon them of frequently getting drunk are, therefore, little or nothing. With regard to ganja one knows little of the religious ascetics who are the chief consumers, and I am not prepared to say whether it is more or less injurious than alcohol. I speak of alcohol in the form of toddy, which, I think is much more wholesome than distilled liquor. Fully fermented toddy is about as strong as London stout as shown by experiments made a few years ago. I think increased taxation upon ganja would be highly impolitic. I can hardly see how, apart from political reasons, it could be beneficial. The consumers would be prepared to spend a pice or two more upon it. It is much cheaper to get intoxicated on ganja than on liquor. I do not recommend increasing the cost of the former because the people who use it are poorer than those who drink liquor. I do not remember seeing a person intoxicated by ganja. I only know ganja intoxication by description, and it has been described to me, and its results are not dissimilar to that caused by alcohol. I have seen a great many cases of drunkenness from toddy. It must, I suppose, injure a person to get intoxicated from alcohol in any form. I do not know of any adulteration of the drug. There does not appear to me to be any necessity for Government to take measures to prevent adulteration. I think forty tolas is an unnecessarily high maxima for legal possession of ganja. I think five would be rather too low owing to the shops being scattered, but it could be sufficient to average cases. I think there is no prohibition against consumption of bhang or ganja on the premises in the shops of Surat. The shops are not a nuisance to them, and if something is done to them in public the effects would be detrimental than otherwise. I have got some translation of popular sayings on the subject of bhang collected from a company of sadhus. (The translation of the verses was put in.)

Khan Bahadur Dr. Dosabhoy Pestonji, Assistant Surgeon in charge of Parekh Dispensary at Surat, said: Ganja and charas are for the most part used for smoking, but some people use ganja leaves for eating with the object of producing its effect without taking the trouble of cleaning it and smoking it in a pipe. To my knowledge bhang is never used for smoking to produce intoxication. The average allowance and cost of each of these drugs depend upon the habitt of the consumer of taking it once or twice a day, and the locality in which the drugs are grown and easily obtainable. The dose is one tola or two drachms, and the cost one pice. The dose is three tolas or 6 draohms, and the cost from one to two annas. With some inveterate smokers of ganja it is the practise sometimes to mix dhatura and opium for the purpose of smoking, the object being to intensify the effects of intoxication at comparatively less cost. Yes, there is a preparation which is ordinarily called bhang massala, and which consists of the following ingredients:—Pepper, almonds, poppy seeds, sugar, and pistachio seeds. Another preparation called majum consists of sugar, butter, flower, milk and bhang. The consumption of each of these drugs is generally practised in solitude except in the case of charas, which is invariably smoked in shops and in the company of habitual comrades. The consumption of these articles is mainly confined to the male sex, except in the case of bhang, which is used in the form of drink by some low caste females, and generally by prostitutes. The habit is easily formed and very difficult to break off. A confirmed consumer of ganja will smoke it with the sale of all his belongings, and it is particularly with this drug that there is a peculiar tedency for the moderate habit to develop into the excessive. It is customary at weddings, amongst a class of people called the Ghanchees and fishermen, to partake of a little quantity of bhang before commencing their meals for the purpose of producing excitement and exhilaration, and the use in such cases is generally temperate, and there is no reason to believe that such temporary use of the drug leads to the formation of any confirmed habit or desire. Bhang is offered at the shrine of "Mahadev," the votaries not partaking it. I am of opinion that alcohol has gradually substituted the use of any of these drugs, on account of the greater facility in obtaining it, and the surreptitious and secret manner in which it could be obtained for ready use. I have had no experience of the effects of charas smoking, which is wholly practised in shops at Bombay. The effects produced by the drinking of bhang are of a mild exhilirant character, and free free any tendency to commit violence or self-destruction. Charas is not used in this district. Drinking bhang is considered a safer and more healthy practice than smoking ganja. It is generally admitted, and I believe with much truth, that the habitual smoking of hemp induces a tendency towards producing insanity, and this opinion is confirmed by some cases which have come under my professional observations. In some cases of asthma and diseases of the lungs smoking of hemp is recommended as a great palliative of the attack. Amongst cattle, and especially amongst buffaloes, it is given with the object of causing an increased flow of milk. Bhang leaves are used for fumigation in hœmorrhoids and fistula of anus. A moderate use of bhang is beneficial in its effects. I consider the moderate use of bhang beneficial as discussed in the above question. Jewellers and goldsmiths generally take a small quantity of bhang before commencing their usual daily avocations. The immediate effect is that of slight excitement with incoherent and a rapid succession of thoughts. In small doses it is refreshing. In large doses it produces intoxication. The effects last for four of five hours. The after effects are languor and lassitude. Habitual excessive use of the drug produces derangement of the mental powers. It reduces the vital powers of the system, and renders the consumer liable to attacks of dysentery and bronchitis. It has the effect of impairing the moral sense, and produces habits of immorality or debauchery. In cases where instanity is produced by the use of hemp drugs, the type is generally that of imbecility or idiotcy, and is almost incurable. It is said that a moderate use of bhang is made as an aphrodisiac by prostitutes. Excessive and constant use of hemp has a tendency to produce impotence. Excessive use of these articles, especially of ganja, is prejudicial to health. It destroys appetite instead of stimulating it. It undermines the vital powers of the system, and lastly it leads to insanity. The admixture of dhatura to bhang is in use only amongst those who have contracted excessive and inveterate habits, with the object of intensifying the effects of the drug at a minimum of cost.

Dr. Pherozshaw D. Cooper, Assistant in charge of dispensary at Ilad, and Mr. Sadasiv Waman, Hospital Assistant at Mansa, in Mahikanta, also gave their evidence, after which the Commission adjourned till to-day (Monday).

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

After H. E. the Governor left for Jodhpore Ahmedabad once again relapsed into its usual quiet, but there have been gay doings, and a short account may not be uninteresting to your readers. Of the Chiefs invited to attend the Darbar and ceremony of investiture, the first to arrive was the Raja of Bansda on the 24th ultimo. The following "gun chiefs" arrived later the same day and the following day:—H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, K.C.S.I., H. H. the Diwan of Palanpur, K.C.I.E., the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Sonth, the Raja of Deogad, Baria. The last to arrive was the Babi of Balasinor. They were all received with due honours. Besides the above chiefs of the 1st and 2nd class several minor chiefs of the Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, and Palanpur Agencies and Talukdars of Guzerat also attended. On the evening of the 26th (Sunday) H. E. the Governor and suite arrived by the up mail train and alighted near the Shahi-bagh, the Commissioner's residence. The party at once repaired to the Shahi-bagh, and were the guests of our popular Commissioner, Mr. G. B. Ried, during their stay here. Monday morning began with the visits of the different Chiefs to H. E. the Governor, each receiving on arrival and departure his salute from the 35th Field Battery drawn up outside the gates. At 4-30 p.m., the Darbar was held, and as full details of it have already appeared in your columns it is unnecessary to repeat them here, suffice it to say it was a great success. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Reid entertained a large party at dinner, and at 9-30 received several of the leading Chiefs and principal European and Native gentlemen of the station. We were pleased to see several Parsi and Hindu ladies of the best families in the city. The Shahi-bagh was on this occasion brilliantly illuminated, and the band of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry played choice selections of music at intervals. The guests were introduced to His Excellency, and the gathering dispersed close upon midnight. At 7-30 on Tuesday morning the Governor paid return visits to the 1st and 2nd class Chiefs at their different encampments, returning to the Shahi-bag near ten o'clock. The ceremony of investing His Highness the Diwan of Palanpur with the insignia of the K.C.I.E., which began at 4-30 p. m., was a short, but imposing one. Later on, another dinner was given by Mr. Reid, at which a large number of civil and military officers were present. At 10, his Excellency and the party from the Shahi-bagh adjourned to the residence of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal, C.I.E., where a very large gathering of the friends and acquaintances of the Rao Bahadur had already assembled. His house which is situated near the Shahi-bagh was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a fine display of fire-works, which was much appreciated by a large crowd outside as well as by the guests. His Excellency the Governor left Ahmedabad by the up-mail train for Jodhpure at 9-50 the next (Wednesday) morning, the Commissioner N. D., all the Civil and Military officers, the several chiefs and a large number of the principal native gentlemen of the city being present to bid his Excellency adieu. But the energy of Ahmedabad had not all departed with their illustrious guest. A small but most successful dance was got up by a committee, of which Messrs. Quin and W. H. Reid were the leading spirits, and kept up with unflagging energy well into Thursday morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

It has been ruled that British soldiers proceeding from one station to another in charge of sick men are to be viewed as travelling on duty.

Major-General J. N. Crealock, C.B., British Service on appointment to a 1st class Madras Command, has been posted to the Burma District.

Surgeon-Major D. M. Dymott, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to the medical charge of the 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry.

Captain H. R. Davies, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Staff Captain in the Burma Intelligence Branch, vice Captain Walker, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, vacated.

The designation of the Staff Officer of the Army Hospital Corps for the Bengal Army has been changed to "Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India."

The 4th Lancers, No. 2 Battery, and the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, take part in any camp of instruction which may be held for the Secunderabad garrison during the current cold season.

The following officers have been detailed for temporary employment as unpaid attaches in the Burma Intelligence Branch during the current cold season:—Captain Walker, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Captain Poynder, 25th Madras Infantry; Lieutenants Dent, Yorkshire, Lang, West Yorkshire, and Parry, Wiltshire regiments.

Owing to the abnormally sickly season experienced in the Quetta District this year, it has been decided to send all the weakly and sickly European soldiers there to Karachi for change of air, as the winter at Quetta would be a severe trial to such. The Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of 3 officers and 158 men to Karachi for the winter months.

The Secretary of State for India has informed the Government of India that he has decided that officers placed on duty at Home, or sent from India for that purpose, shall, with effect from the commencement of the current financial year, be allowed to receive the equivalent at one shilling and sixpence the rupee of the pay and allowances due to them under the regulations.

The following Imperial Service troops will go into camp for instructional purposes:—Umballa Camp: Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala Infantry. Mooltan cantonment: the Bahawalpur Infantry. Pursiege operations: the Sirmur Sappers. Bangalore camp: the Mysore Lancers, Rajkot camp for Imperial Service troops: the Bhavnagar, Junagadh, and Navanagar Lancers. Camp on the border of Ulwar and Bhurtpore territories: the Ulwar and Bhurtpur Lancers.

The Secretary of State for India has informed the Government of India that pensioners resident in India who draw their rupee pensions at the Home treasury, must, as heretofore, receive them converted at the official rate of exchange of the year; but, in view of the small number concerned, he will not during the present year make any change in the rate of 1s. 4½d. the rupee, which was temporarily prolonged after the close of the year 1892-93 owing to the currency arrangements being then under consideration.

Politicians are laughing at the brief conversation which occurred in the lobby the other night after Mr. Gladstone had announced Lord Resebery's intervention in the coal strike. Mr. Marjoribanks came out, and, rubbing his hands, remarked: "This will suit us capitally. We've dished you this time." "Yes," replied a Conservative M.P., "but you had to seek assistance from the House of Lords."

MASONIC SILVER ANNIVERSARY AT KARACHI.

An event of considerable interest to the Masonic community of Karachi took place on Tuesday, the 28th ult., at the Freemason Hall, when Wor. Bro. Dinshaw Pestonjee Ghadiali, Head Master of the Parsee Virbaijee School, was installed in the Eastern Chair, as the Rt. Wor. Master of Lodge Harmony, No. 485, S. C., to which high honour he had been elected by the Brethren as a tribute to his zeal and attachment for Fremasonry evinced by him during the tenure of his office as Senior Warden, by delivering a series of lectures, and expounding some of the difficult points relating to the Craft. Wor. Bro. Ghadiali, though a very young Mason, has already given a marked evidence of his Masonic lore, and with such a head, well versed in Masonic literature, and assisted by an educated staff of officers, among whom are some of high University training, the Lodge Harmony is bound to prosper. Among the office-bearers for the ensuing year are to be noticed the names of a well-known barrister, a distinguished graduate and pleader, a doctor well established in practice, an engineer, and other intelligent members of the community.

The installation ceremony was very ably performed by our First Class Magistrate and Collector of Income Tax Wor. Bro. Framroz E. Punthakey, assisted by a board of installed masters, composed of Wor. Bros. Nicholas, Billimoria, Morris, Pestonjee B. Kotewal, Geo. Brayson, Pallonjee Mistri, A. Clarke, Dr. S. M. Kaka, H. M. Mehta, Trevenna, Truefitt, and several others. Wor. Bro. H. J. Rustomjee was unavoidably absent, being in mourning; and so was Wor. Bro. A. Brown, owing to his ill-health. Apologies of absence by letters and telegrams were received from many Brethren, among whom, a letter was from Bro. Hart-Davies, the popular District and Sessions Judge of Karachi, and a telegram from Wor. Bro. G. McCorkell, the District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. About seventy-five visitors were present, and by them no less than eighteen Lodges of all the five Continents in the world were represented. It is not in the recollection of any oldest Mason in Karachi to have seen, or heard of, such a large assemblage of Free and accepted Masons in their full regalia, since the conquest of Sind by its first Governor, Wor. Bro. Sir Charles Napier, who had laid the foundation-stone of the Masonic Hall of Karachi, where this auspicious occasion of the "Silver Anniversary of Lodge Harmony" was celebrated. Indeed, it was a splendid sight, never to be forgotten, to see so many sons of the square and compasses, and that, too, of all denominations—some having brilliant stars and medals on their breasts, and some having none—to work so harmoniously as to excite jealousy in the heart of an uninitiated; the labours of the evening being over, the Lodge was closed for refreshment in accordance with the ancient and time-honored custom of the Universal Brotherhood.

The Brethren then adjourned to the tastefully decorated Banquetting Hall, where a most sumptuous dinner awaited them. Covers were laid for 100 guests, but a few Brethren departing earlier, 87 sat down to dinner. The Rt. Wor. Master having said the usual grace, the Brethren commenced to do justice to various dainties brought to them successively. The *menu* was prepared by a connoisseur in the culinary art, or in the words of a well-known Brother "the manner in which the dainty and delicate dishes were served up, was well worthy of a *chef*, whose shade must have risen from his grave for the preparation of the banquet." All praises for this excellent management are due to the Senior Warden, Brother Sorabjee Cooverjee, who officiated as the Steward for the day. Some of the Brethren entertained the company with melodious songs during the intervals between the different toasts, and the proceedings of the evening were enlivened by several interesting and highly applauded speeches, notably those by the Rt. Wor. Master, the Senior Warden, and Wor. Brother Nicholas, Master of Lodge Union, who in a nice stylish speech proposed the toast of the "Steward for the day." The Master showed a very good taste in allowing his able assistant Brother Sorabjee Cooverjee, a lion's share in speechifying by putting in his hand the toast of the evening, viz., "The Silver Anniversary of Lodge Harmony," which was received with well-merited applause. Wor. Brother Dinshah P. Ghadiali, in responding to the toast of "The Rt. Wor. Master," exhorted the Brethren always to exercise a little self-restraint in discussing any question, and strongly recommended them to have a generous forbearance for one another, and not to be prompt to take offence at any difference of opinions.

The Tyler's toast—the last act of the proceedings—being given, the Brethren formed a merry circle in grasping their neighbours hands, and sang with evident delight the "Auld Lang Syne." The National Anthem which was sung with loyal and Masonic enthusiasm, brought to a close, at 12-30 a.m., one of the pleasantest programmes ever enjoyed in Karachi.

APPREHENSIONS OF A BREACH OF THE PEACE.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, C Division, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and obtained summonses against Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji and Mr. Hajee Mya Abdulla Khandwani, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for a certain period not exceeding twelve months.

Mr. Grennan informed the Magistrate that he was directed by the Commissioner of Police to make that application and obtain summonses against the two gentlemen. Each of them owned a house in Guneshwady and a dispute was going on between them; and it was feared that a breach of the peace of a very serious character might take place. Taking into consideration the present relations between the two communities to which the gentlemen in question belong, it was advisable to bind them over for some time. Mr. Lukhmidas had constructed a masonry gate at the entrance of Guneshwady, which Mr. Khandwani pulled down, alleging that it greatly inconvenienced the inmates of his house, which adjoined Mr. Lukhmidas' house.

The Magistrate refused to make any order until a written application was filed, and Mr. Grennan having done so, his Worship granted summonses which were made returnable on the 14th instant.

The Opium Commission had before them a most important witness on Thursday. The evidence of Mr. James Munro is unique, because he was at one time Inspector-General of Police in Bengal and is now a working missionary in that province. Usually it is necessary to take the statements of officials and the statements of their critics, and, setting the one against the other, to determine on which side the weight of testimony lies. Mr. Munro's experience embraces both sets of facts, and he told the Commission that he found absolutely nothing antagonistic between them. The opium trade, he declared, formed no obstacle whatever to missionary work in Bengal: and as regards crime, so far as statistics went, it would appear that where most opium is consumed there you have comparatively little crime, and where opium is slightly consumed, there you have a large amount of crime. The witness is known to hold very different views regarding *ganja*, but that is a matter which another Commission is at present engaged in investigating. So far as opium is concerned Mr. Munro's evidence knocks what little bottom remained in the suppressionist case clean out.

The Marsden murder trial began at Lahore, on Wednesday morning, before Sir Meredyth Plowden, in the Punjab Chief Court. Mr. Sinclair, Government Advocate, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Gouldsbury and Mr. Alweyne Turner for the prisoner. Mr. Gouldsbury handed the learned Judge a telegram stating that Mr. Meakin, in whose employment the prisoner had been for some nineteen years, was indisposed and unable to attend, but he left it to his lordship to say whether on that account the case should be postponed or not. Sir Meredyth Plowden thought the case might be proceeded with, and Mr. Meakin communicated with in the course of the trial, when it could be ascertained whether his evidence would have to be taken by commission or if an adjournment of the trial would have to be made until he could attend. His lordship then read out the charge, accusing the prisoner of the murder of his wife and son, and the attempted murder of his daughter. The prisoner, who appeared to be perfectly cool and collected, answered "not guilty" to each charge. A jury was empanelled, and the hearing of evidence was proceeded with. The trial is expected to last three days.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

TWELFTH DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Tuesday morning in the Bengal Council Chamber. Present: Lord Brassey, President, the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhunga, Sir William Roberts, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, M.P., Mr. R. G. C. Mowbray, M.P., Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. Haridas Veharidas.

On the members of the Commission taking their seats, Lord Brassey, addressing Mr. J. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Finance Department, who on the 24th ultimo submitted five statements as the evidence-in-chief of the Government of India, and whose cross-examination had been postponed, said that he had to thank Mr. Finlay for the clear and exhaustive statements he had put in. They would not detain Mr. Finlay for any length of time in cross-examination, as the members of the Commission would visit the Punjab and Bombay. The witnesses from Assam would be here during Christmas week. With regard to Burmah a section of their members would leave for that country that day.

Mr. Finlay was then cross-examined by Lord Brassey. He said that the reduction in the sale of opium in the year 1893 as compared with the previous year was almost entirely due to the reduction of the amount of Bengal opium sold, which in turn was due to the very bad crops for five years.

To Mr. Wilson: A license-holder would not be forced to open a shop if he did not want to do so. There must be fluctuations every year in the amount of opium required. The cultivation of opium in Assam was begun, he thought, early in the seventies but he was not sure of this as he had never enquired into the matter.

To Mr. Fanshawe: The normal quantity of opium was 57,000 chests a year. Now it was 54,000 chests. Lord Brassey here said he believed that Mr. Finlay wished to put in a paper with regard to a statement made by Mr. J. Alexander to the effect that an envoy had been sent on behalf of the Chinese Government to negotiate with the Government of India in regard to the opium trade. Mr. Finlay said that that was so. The envoy was Mah Kie Tchong, the Secretary to His Excellency Li Hung Chang, the Imperial Commissioner, Pekin, and he came to India in the year 1881.

The paper which was then put in was to the effect that Mah Kie Tchong arrived in India in 1881, that he was hospitably received, and during the period of his residence at Simla had one interview with his Excellency the Viceroy and two interviews with Major Baring. He was informed by his Excellency the Viceroy that no formal negotiations could take place between the Chinese Government and the Government of India direct; but that if he could place himself in communication with Major Baring, he could obtain unofficially any information on the subject of opium which might be of use to him. He called on Major Baring twice and was told that any diplomatic negotiations must be conducted through H. M.'s Minister at Pekin, and that anything Major Baring might say merely represented his own personal opinion. Mah Kie Tchong replied that he fully understood this to be the case. The object of his mission, he said, was merely to prepare the way for subsequent negotiations. He had no detailed proposal to make, but he wished to know, in a general way, whether in the event of overtures being made by the Chinese Government to Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the opium question, the Government of India were prepared to consider proposals with reference to the system under which China is now supplied with opium, or whether, on the other hand, they were inclined not to enter into any arrangement, but to reject overtures altogether. The general nature of the proposal, which the Chinese Government was inclined to make, was that the Government of India should supply the whole of the opium required by China to the Chinese Government direct; that the latter should engage on their own part to pay a fixed sum for a certain term of years,—which, he said, might be 30, 40 or 50,—and that the amount to be paid should gradually decrease.

Major Baring having said that he could not express any definite opinion without being informed in greater detail as to the precise nature of the proposal which the Chinese Government was prepared to make, endeavoured to find out whether the true aim of the Chinese Government was really to suppress the use of opium or merely to obtain a larger revenue than at present. He could not elicit anything very definite on this point. Mah Kie Tchong explained to him that there were two parties in China, one of whom was desirous of stopping the growth of the native poppy, and deriving as large a revenue as possible from the importation of the foreign drug, whilst the other was in favour of encouraging the use of the native drug, with a view to rendering China independent of Indian opium. The impression, however, he left on Major Baring's mind was that the Chinese Government attached very considerable importance to the opium revenue, and was by no means inclined to abandon it.

EVIDENCE OF DR. LETHBRIDGE.

The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I., was the next witness examined. The following is an abstract of his statement:—I am General Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, and a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. In my official career of over twenty-five years, in India I have served in the Punjab, Benga and Burmah, and during the last twenty months have been engaged in putting down organised crime in Hyderabad and in the native States of Rajpootana and Central India. In addition to this, I have been employed on four Commissions, and while on them have visited nearly all the districts of Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces. I have not made this subject a special study from a medical point of view, but I have had exceptional oppurtunities of observing the effects of the opium habit on the natives of this country. I first came in contact with men who took opium as a regular stimulant when I was Surgeon of the 15th Sikhs (the Loodianah Regiment). This Regiment had recently returned from active service in China, and I was at first disposed to think that the men might have contracted the habit in that country. It was not long, however, before I learnt that the Cis-Sutlej Sikhs, from among whom this regiment was exclusively recruited, were many of them habitual opium-eaters. On this point I speak from experience gained by a residence in Ferozepore, Rupar, Karnal, and Lahore. A large proportion of the sepoys admitted to hospital brought their little boxes of opium with them. It was never hinted in those days that it was a disgraceful thing for a Sikh to take opium, or that a regiment in which such a large proportion of the native officers and men were opium-eaters had its efficiency in any way injuriously affected by the use of this drug.

As an expert in prison administration, I have seen a vast number of prisoners who have acquired the opium habit. Speaking generally of these men from what I saw of them in their prison life I would say that their gentleness and good behaviour compared very favourably with the general character of those who had been addicted to alcohol and *ganja* in excess. It was the rule in the prisons under my control to cut off the supply of opium on the prisoner's first admission to jail. If, in any case it was found necessary to continue the drug as a medicine, the prisoner was invariably admitted to hospital, and there treated for the disease from which he was suffering. In unhealthy jails, like Rungpore and Akyab, where the prisoners are received from very malarious tracts of country, and where the habit of opium-eating was general among the free population, it was not found possible to enforce the rule of complete prohibition on admission, and I have frequently been obliged to sanction the issue of opium to all the opium-eaters admitted to these jails to guard against the grave risks to life caused by depression from imprisonment combined with the deprivation of the stimulant to which these malaria-stricken people had been accustomed.

As to the threapeutic uses of opium in the treatment of diseases of malarious origin, I can only say that in my experience the medical officers in charge of jails in the more unhealthy districts of Bengal have been accustomed to use the various preparations of this drug in very considerable quantities. Where the opium habit is not complicated by disease we have never experienced any difficulty or danger in breaking opium-eaters of this habit by a sudden and complete stopping of the drug.

It is my deliberate opinion, after an experience of the criminal classes extending over a quarter of a century, that the opium habit in this country is not to any appreciable extent, the direct cause of crime, and that its effect in this direction is not to be compared with the recognized evils that result from the abuse of alcohol, both in England and in India.

To Sir William Roberts: The Indian Medical Service numbered altogether between 443 and 450 commissioned officers. There were a few Indians among them the remainder being all Europeans. The competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service was the most severe medical examination in the world. After passing this examination, candidates were sent to Netley for four months for a special course of training. After their training there, they had to pass another examination, which determined their grade in the army. The assistant Surgeons who were Indians were educated in this country, where the medical training conformed to the training received at home. Some of them go home to get their diplomas. They came into very close contact with their fellow-countrymen. He should say that they also agreed that the use of opium was not harmful.

To Lord Brassey: Undoubtedly there are some cases where benefit has been derived from the use of opium. Taken in moderation it did not affect a person's health. As far as he knew, the use of opium was less pernicious than the use of alcohol.

EVIDENCE OF SIR EDWARD BUCK.

Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, was the next witness examined. The following is an abstract of his statement:—In 1883, when visiting the Straits Settlements on official duty in connection with the emigration of Indian coolies to that colony I was requested by the Governor of the colony to inspect the tin mines at Taipeng the port of the Perak State.

On the day of my arrival I was taken over the tin mines, which are open excavations and easy therefore to inspect. The hard work, such as would be performed by navvies in England, was done entirely by the Chinese, subsidiary light work being performed by Malays and natives of India, chiefly the latter. I was told that the Chinese almost, without exception, worked two or three hours' overtime. They certainly appeared to be extremely vigorous, and in very healthy condition, notwithstanding the fact that the climate is exhausting and malarious. I was given to understand that the Chinese all smoked or consumed opium, and in the evening I was taken over some of the large halls where they assemble to smoke opium. Some of the Malays and Indians take opium, but not so universally as the Chinese. On the following day I visited the hospital with the medical officer in charge—a Surgeon in the British Army. I noticed the comparatively small number of Chinese in the wards, *i. e.*, the number was small compared with the large proportion of Chinese in Taipeng. I was told by the Medical Officer that one reason was the greater protection from malarious and zymotic disease, which they enjoyed from their habit of taking opium. This circumstance made some impression on me at the time, and I have thought it worth while to ask the Resident of Perak whether this statement can be corroborated by subsequent statistics and experience. I have been informed that statistics are being prepared, and will probably be in the hands of the Royal Commission before they leave India.

There is one point to which I would draw attention in connection with the cultivation of opium in India. I produce two maps, one showing the comparative density of population in each district of India; the other showing the opium-growing districts of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Bengal. It will be observed that opium is mainly grown in the most densely populated districts, which are on that account most in need of support and assistance. So far therefore as the capital supplied in the form of advantage and payment for opium is useful to the agricultural population it confers a benefit on the very tracts in India which most require aid of the kind. Moreover, as a rule, opium is cultivated by the most industrious, skilled, and deserving castes, and it is on them that the loss would chiefly fall.

To Mr. Fanshawe: In his opinion opium was not an exhausting crop like sugar-cane and other crops. The cultivators who applied for leave to grow opium knew of the advantages they received in the shape of an advance without interest, and the price they got. No case was ever brought to his notice of anyone who was forced to cultivate opium. There was a religious prejudice in some of the castes against growing opium.

To Mr. Wilson: The reason why some districts were selected for opium growing was, he believed, that they had manure suitable for the cultivation of poppy.

To Mr. Haridas Veharidas: Those castes who had religious objections to growing poppy had begun to grow it, but not to a large extent.

Lord Brassey here said that the Commission had arranged to extend their stay at Patna by two days, so that all necessary information could be obtained on the spot.

EVIDENCE OF THE MAHARAJA OF DINAGEPORE.

Maharaja Girija Nath Roy, Bahadoor, of Dinagepore, was the last witness examined yesterday. He made a statement of which the following is an abstract:—

The opium-consuming portion of the population of Bengal is not very large. Opium is taken here in lump or with water, or smoked. I have not seen people becoming more immoral by taking opium, nor have I seen them suffering physically by using it. Opium taken in moderate doses, particularly after forty years of age, rather benefits than injures the constitution. Excessive indulgence in opium, like excessive indulgence in other things, is always followed by evil effects. It is very difficult to get hold of an opium-eater who will admit that he takes opium for non-medical purposes.

The people of this country do not, as a rule, detest the people who *eat* opium either for medical or non-medical purposes. Opium-smoking, however, is considered somewhat disreputable. The people of this province are not at all willing to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures.

The prohibition of the growth of poppy plants will bring serious losses to the land-lords and tenants of the opium-producing portions of the country; and the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of opium will prove a source of greatest inconvenience to the consumers of the drug and produce serious discontent among them.

The Commission then rose for the day.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Commission re-assembled on Wednesday morning in the Bengal Council Chamber. Present: Lord Brassey, President,; Mr. Henry J Wilson, M.P.,; Mr A. U Fanshawe, C.S., and Mr. Haridas Veharidas.

On the members of the Commission taking their seats, Lord Brassey, addressing Mr. H. S. Howard, of the firm of Messrs David Sassoon and & Co., who was the first witness called, said:—The Commission is prepared to receive any evidence which is tendered to us on the opium question in connection with China, and we have arranged to give you an opportunity of making a statement on behalf of the important firm which you represent. I would perhaps be right in saying that, in our view, the inquiry relating to China can be scarcely dealt with satisfactorily in Calcutta, and the information which the Commission must possess before acting on any statement in reference to China must be obtained either by communications with China, with consular bodies, and other independent authorities or else by a personal visit on the part of the members of the Commission to possibly Singapore, and some of the treaty ports in China. We are all of opinion that it is only by a personal visit and the evidence of persons resident in China, and without any interest in the commercial aspects of the question, that we can come to a conclusion.

EVIDENCE OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. H. S. Howard, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., was then examined. The following is an abstract of his statement:—Singapore and Penang take about 14,000 chests of Bengal opium annually. For local consumption the authorities there grant a license to the farmers, and about 250 chests are consumed monthly, the rest being exported to the Native States, the Malay Peninsula and China. The Dutch and French authorities buy their opium direct from Calcutta at the Government sales. The former take 1,000 chests yearly for shipment to Batavia, and the latter about 2,500 chests for Saigon. I am not aware of the excise arrangements under which opium traffic is controlled in Dutch and French possessions. About 26,000 chests are exported annually from Calcutta to Hongkong. The farming system under which opium is retailed in Singapore prevails in Hongkong, where the local consumption of the drug is not very large. The bulk of this opium is bought by the Chinese and sent by them into the interior of China. The importers also ship to the Treaty Ports of China by paying a duty of 30 taels per picul to the Chinese Customs. When taken into the interior by the Chinese, there is a further tax of 110 taels per picul imposed by the Chinese Government. During my stay of thirteen years in China I came in contact with several Chinese, belonging to the better classes, who smoke opium, viz., merchants, mandarins, etc., and I have never found them to be the worse for indulging in the duty. On the contrary they always showed great aptitude for work after a smoke, and completed intricate calculations while yet under the influence of the drug. The labourers, too, are more inclined for hard work after their opium pipe. I cannot, however, say that I have not seen specimens of emaciated Chinese humanity; but these invariably have belonged to the poorer classes, who, while in want of nourishing food, are still addicted to the deleterious wild, indigenous drug. I have also seen many Indians eat opium, and when they are well-nourished they always have a robust and healthy appearence. Were the importation of Indian opium into China to be interdicted by either the British or the Chinese Government, it would be regarded by the Chinese nation as a very severe hardship, and might indeed produce disasterous results.

To Mr. Wilson: In China he never came across any persons who objected to the opium trade, and he was not aware till the present moment that any such objection existed.

To Mr. Fanshawe: Among the better classes in China opium was smoked for pleasure. The habit was not considered disgraceful.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SHRAGER.

Mr. J. Shrager, of the firm of Messrs. Grunberg Brothers, was the next witness examined. The following is a brief abstract of his statement:—During the past five years I have frequently visited the Straits, Cochin China, Siam, and once Hongkong and Batavia. On such visits I have mixed very freely amongst the Chinese, but I cannot recall a single instance of having come across a Chinaman who was incapacitated through smoking opium. On these visits to and from the Straits, the steamers I traveled by never carried less than 300 to 400 Chinese deck passengers between Penang and Singapore, sometimes as many as 500 to 600, mostly coolies. I observed opium-smoking to be almost universal amongst them, and have often watched them smoking, but never noticed it to produce any bad effects on them. I have frequently visited the Chinese merchants with whom we do business in Singapore and all the other ports I have been to. Some of them are fine muscular men, although known to me to be habitual opium-smokers. I have sometimes been called into their private rooms, where I have seen them smoking opium reclining in an easy chair. I never noticed them unable to discuss freely on the subject of my visit and express their views in a clear and business-like way. All the Chinese merchants I have met are good business men with sharp faculties. In our godowns we employ a number of Chinese coolies; these are very illiterate men, but I have never known them to make an error in delivering the wrong goos dout of any warehouse. These men are known to me to be regular opium-smokers. I have never found them indolent; in fact, they much prefer to do their work by contract, which through their industry, gives them a far better return. Physically, these men are not, as a rule, well developed, but I have often been surprised at their carrying power. I have noticed two such men carry a bale of goods weighing from 1,000 to 1,200lb. All Chinese handicraftsmen are said to smoke opium regularly after their day's work; of such men I have seen a good deal, and have no hesitation in saying of them, that they are by far more practical and better men at their work than any others that I have met outside of Europe. I have often heard that regular opium-smokers are possessed with such mortal fear of being deprived of their opium when in jail, that they shrink from crime. As far as I have been able to gather, the consumption of opium in Singapore is between 100 and 120 chest per month. Opium is permitted to be landed at Singapore free of duty, for the purpose of being re-exported: but every chest when landed at Singapore, where stored, and when re-exported, the port to which it is shipped, and the name of the steamer or means by which it is carried forward, must be notified to the opium farmer and a pass obtained from him. The right to manufacture and retail opium is sold by the Straits Government to the opium farmer, for which he pays a yearly royalty. The Government fixes the maximum price at which manufactured opium is to be retailed. The excise arrangements in Penang are the same as those at Singapore.

To Mr. Wilson: In the course of his travels am the Chinese he had never heard of any objectio opium trade. He had heard some European object to the trade in opium.

EVIDENCE OF MR. ABRAHAM.

Mr. O. J. I. Abraham, of the firm of Mess Abraham and Co., was next examined. The is a brief summary of his statement:—In the right of selling opium retail is farmed out periods to the highest bidder. The amount c very large, and it may be considered as the ex rangement under which opium is retailed. In Sh within the foreign settlement, no excise duty kind is levied. As regards the effect of the c tion of opium on the Chinese race, I can state acquaintance with Chinamen, after many residence, has been very extensive, and the nu men that I have known who habitually smoke very large, and I have not known that the effec been in the least injurious. The few men tha known to smoke opium in excess have nothi remarkable than an extreme pallor, and they their duties without any apparent dimin strength or energy. As a preventive measur malaria the usefulness of opium is beyond pute, and that it is the means of savin acknowledged by the Chinese themselves. T hearsay, but has been repeatedly stated to n Chinese themselves, and confirmed by my ow observations. In conclusion I wish to sta popular belief in England that England fo on China is not credited by the Chinese the

EVIDENCE OF MR. COHEN.

Mr. R. M. Cohen, of the firm of Me Sassoon and Co., was the next witness exa made a statement of which the following summary:—I have lived about ten years in can say that the Chinese, especially the h people, always appeared to me to be mor and lively after indulging in a smoke of o labourers, too, are more apt to work afte and in fact it has become one of the neces to the Chinese. As far as I know of the c who eat opium, it keeps them robust an health when taken moderately with a suf tity of nourishment. Judging from a mer of view, I should say that the Governmen the monopoly as hitherto, will decidedly opium trade. Besides, Government has know the exact quantity of the outturn and to restrict the same when ne could also limit local consumption and sm supply to the consumers in India and in C of the usual standard quality. It is a harr taken moderately, and I do not see why ment should do away with its monopoly wi cause; and any change in the present manufacturing will raise suspicion in the m Chinese, and they will be unwilling to deal opium as they do now-a-days. The effect of a will be less consumption in China to the lo concerned in the opium trade in India, Gov included. Morally, Government will be held sible for the loss of this trade to its subjects. opinion it is the duty of the Government of give its support to the opium trade and sustain it interests of the country.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MANASSEH.

Mr. M. C. Manasseh was next examined. T following is an abstract of his statement: The exte of consumption of opium in the island of Singapore, i the native States of the Malay Peninsula, and in the French and Dutch possessions in the East is about 1,000 chests monthly. In Hongkong, which is the residence chiefly of Chinese, the consumption is about 3,000 chests and upwards, monthly, according to the rates, when the law affords a larger quantity and *vice versa*. All sales in opium effected for local consumption are delivered under a pass sanctioned by the opium farmer; and on opium which is exported to other port, the consignor is required to make out a Custom export pass. These excise arrangements, as far as I can recollect, are observed in Singapore, the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, &c., save in the French possessions which I am ignorant of. The Chinese smoke opium which they hold results favourably. After each smoke they feel slightly intoxicated. It proves very favourable towards their health and their abilities for doing work. Their bodies are secured against all kinds of illness. They do not become poisonous like the natives of India who are accustomed to swallow the drug. In time they get robust in health and able to perform their duties with greater facility. These are the effects of opium on the Chinese with which race only I have come in contact. The Dutch Government imports opium from India, and supplies the opium farmers at Sorrubaya and Batavia. But other free ports, such as Bally and Macassar, are supplied from the Straits Settlements. I cannot exactly say how these ports control the arrangements of the opium traffic.

To Mr. Wilson: In time opium improved the health.

EVIDENCE OF DR. PINYHW.

Er. Pinyew, a Chinese doctor, was then examined. Mr. A. Paul, a Chinese gentleman, acted as interpreter. Witners said:—Opium is consumed chiefly in China as a medicine, occasionally as a stimulant and as a febrifuge. Opium is grown in enormous quantities in one district in China. It is usually smoked in China. I am not a regular consumer of opium, but occasionally when I feel unwell I have a smoke and I feel better for it.

To Mr. Wilson: He came to Calcutta to see his nephew. He did not take opium now as he was not ill.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GUP ATE.

Mr. Gup Ate, a Chinese gentleman, who is a teacher of Chinese, was the next witness examined. He said:—Opium is consumed freely in China as a medicine in pill form for diarrhœa. Opium is also smoked for consumption and asthma. Is is also used as a stimulant. I am not aware that it is ever taken as a febrifuge. When taken for the purposes noted above opium is good, I cannot say how much of the opium consumed in China is home-grown and how much is imported from India. Opium is usually smoked in China. In other countries the Chinese usually smoke it. I am a consumer of opium. I smoke it. I have been smoking for the last eight years. In my opinion I think it is good for me. I always feel better after smoking.

To Mr. Fanshawe: He had been smoking opium for the last eight years. He first began its use on account of illness. He knew many Chinamen who smoked opium, but it was not taken as a stimulant. Opium did not cause intoxication.

To Mr. Wilson: He had been in Calcutta five or six years. Besides Chinese he knew Hindustani and some other languages.

Three other Chinese witnesses—a book-keeper in the firm of Messrs. Eng Hong and Co, the proprietor of a large boot and shoe shop in Bentinck-street, and a priest of the Chinese temple here, were present, but as they agreed with what their fellow-countrymen said they were not examined.

Lord Brassey here said, that that day being mai day, the Commission had decided not to examine any more witnesses. The Commission then rose for the day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, Captain E DeNegri, sailed on Saturday last, for China, &c., with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Parsia S. N. Co's s. s. Mobile, 930 tons, Captain McAdam, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, one cabin and one hundred and fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain R. Sleeman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from London, (11th November), via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Smith and one deck.

THE Clan Line s. s. Clan Fraser, 1,330 tons, Captain M. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Liverpool (8th November), with a general cargo and Mr Giles and Mr. Findley as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H E M James, Mr J S Elmore, Mr and Mrs J Peel and infant, Miss B Scott, Miss H Scott, Master Scott, Mrs D Scott, Miss E Downie and fifty-five deck.

THE B I S N Co's Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Karachi (7th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Agmino of Amily, Mr and Mrs Fonseca, Messrs Assumel Severlez Hope, Martin Passman and Rigold, Captain Chapman, Major Riddle, Mrs Getting and children, Mrs Pollinger and one hundred and eighty-nine deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, 2,103 tons, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 18th November, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Captain Denny and Mr. H. C. Lee. From Hongkong—Mr. Mrs. and Miss Mehta, child and ayah, Mr. D. Gordhundas, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Mr. A. Hoosen. From Yokohama—Captain Harrison and Mr. J. Counsell. From Kobe—Miss Meyer, two Misses Forrest, Miss R. Berry, Mrs. J. C. Berry, and two children, Dr. Berry and son and Miss Dego. From Singapore—Mr Essabhoy, Mr Tyebally and servant and fourteen deck. From Colombo—Mr G Gerrand, Mr Shakespear and servant, Miss M L Anderson, Mr and Mrs Baker and servant, Mr. Gillard, Mr F D Fowler, Mr D Smith, Mr J Robertson, Mr G C Anderson and fifty-four deck. From Sydney—Mr J W Bricely and Mr A Alphonso. From Melbourne—Mrs R Mayne, Miss Mayne, Major Mayne, Miss Barton, and Lt-Col Wood. From Adelaide—Mr E F Porter, two Masters Palmer, Mr Allen and servant.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Bombay (s)	Sleeman	London, Nov 11.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Henderson	Liverpool, Nov 8.
	Mobile (s)	McAdam	Busreh, Nov 24.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi.
10	Sutlej (s)	Warcester	Shanghai, Nov 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	R. I. M. S. Mayo	DeBerry	Karachi.
	Mecca (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Kangra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, &c.
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	Aden.
	Armenia (s)	Read	Liverpool, &c.
	Ashdown (s)	Hutchinson	London, &c.
	Asama (s)	Smith	Marseilles.
	Stura	DeNegri	Hongkong.
	Maria Valerie (s)	Costanzo	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Karagola, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Bombay, for China, &c.
„ Clan Fraser, for Genoa.
„ Benedick, for Marseilles.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Carthage (s), 2454, DeHorne
Kolpino, 1518
Samoa (s), 4507, Adams
St. Giles (s), 2202, Fortay
Gutenfels (s), 1750, Thormann
Asama (s), 2450, Smith
Benedick (s), 1581, Hansey
D Balduino (s), 3044, De Negri
Aldgate (s), 2208, Cheshire
Knight Companion (s), 2343, Durant
LaSeyne (s), 1551, Blanc
Assam (s), 1611, Creery
Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Malwa (s), 1694, Blackburn
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Siam (s), 1589, Weighell
Stura (s), 1228, Seerati
Surat (s), 1677, Hill
Teheran (s), 1684, Cole
Thibet (s), 1665, Denny
Hiroshina Maru (s), 2005 MacMillan
Blue Cross (s), 1959, Smith
Locksley Hall (s), 2496, Collin
Almora (s), 1667, Forbes
Japan (s), 1865, Packham
Clan Monroe (s), 1437, Jones
Hutton Hall (sp), 1989, Rowlands
Ladakh (sp), 1942, Thomas

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Minto, Billings
R I M S Plassy, Gunn
R I M S Mayo De Berry

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	Commander	From
Nov.			
29	Assyria s	Plommer	Persian Gulf
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden
30	Kt Commander s	Thomas	Bombay
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay
Dec.			
1	Endeavour s	Breckon	Tuticorin
	Columbus sp	Janghans	Mauritius
2	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
	Inishowen Head s	Thompson	New York
3	Rheinfels s	Weber	Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay
4	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool
	Rowtor s	Balleine	Vizigapatam
5	Mobile s	McAdam	Persian Gulf
	City of Khios s	McFerson	Liverpool via Bombay
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay
	Kola s	Russell	Bombay
	Chanda s	Gillett	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES

	Vessel	Commander	Destination
Nov.			
26	Amara s	Davies	Bombay
29	Assyria s	Plommer	Bombay
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay
30	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
Dec.			
2	Elton s	Payne	Antwerp
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay
3	Queen Louise s	Ewen	Havre
4	Kolpino s	Smith	Bombay
5	Mobile s	McAdam	Bombay
	Chanda s	Gillett	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Ship Loch Eck, Pittendrigh, The Bombay Company, Ld, (not known)
S S Dulwich, Cox, Ralli Brothers, for Hull
„ Albion, Race, Ralli Brothers, for Liverpool
„ Lord Bangor, Davie, W Cooper & Co, (not known)
„ Kt Commander, Thomas, W Cooper & Co, for Hull
„ Endeavour, Breckon, Ralli Brothers, for North Shields
Ship Columbus, Janghans, Ismailji Kurrimji, (not known)
S S Inishowen Head, Thompson, Ralli Brother, (not known)
„ Branksome Hall, Hood, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
„ Rheinfels, Weber, Donal Graham & Co, for Hamburg
„ Rowtor, Balleine, Ralli Brothers, (not known)
„ City of Khios, McFerson, Ewart Ryrie & Co, for Liverpool
„ Kilwa, Gimblett, M Mackenzie & Co, for Persian Gulf
„ Kola, Russell, M Mackenzie, & Co, for Bombay

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 28TH NOV. TO 4TH DEC.)

EXPORTS.

Kola s, (Bombay)—42 cwts cotton unpressed, 800 cwts wheat, 1,071 cwts jowaree, 375 cwts jowaree, for transhipment, 514 cwts rice, 695 corges skins, and 7 bales hide, for transhipment.

Naseri s, (Bombay)—800 cwts wheat, and 11,820 cwts jowaree, for transhipment.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—119 cwts cotton unpressed, 108 cwts wool unpressed, 322 cwts rapeseed, &c., 692 cwts wheat, 379 cwts jowaree, 751 cwts jowaree, for transhipment, 73 corges skins, and 2 corges hide.

Hoosenee s, (Bombay)—225 cwts cotton unpressed, and 125 cwts wool unpressed.

LaSeyne s, (Aden) 50 bales cotton, 159 bales cotton, for transhipment, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, for transhipment, 5,822 cwts jowaree, 1,276 cwts rice, 966 lbs tea, for transhipment, and 200 lbs tea.

St Enoch s, (Liverpool)—60 bales cotton, 108 bales wool, 92,360 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts jowaree, 6,606 cwts mutter, and 11,063 cwts bones.

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—130 bales cotton, 1,822 bales wool, 94,764 cwts wheat, 10 corges hide, 3391 cwts bones, and 214 lbs tea.

Methley Hall s, (Havre)—82,718 cwts rapeseed, and 165 lbs tea.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—38 cwts cotton unpressed, 18 cwts wool unpressed, 732 cwts jowaree, and 88 cwts barley.

IMPORTS.

Congo s, (Hull)—14 cwts steel.

City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—893 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 98 pieces prints (foreign).

Niagara s, (Liverpool)—90 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1,300 pieces white goods, (foreign) 1,040 pieces prints (foreign) 5,000 lbs grey yarns, (foreign) and 199 cwts iron bar, &c.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—100 pieces grey goods (foreign) 1,000 pieces grey goods (Indian) 52 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 289 pieces prints (foreign).

Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,350 pieces white goods, (foreign) and 434 pieces prints (foreign).

Amara s, (London)—8 pieces prints (foreign).

Karagola s, (Bombay)—230 pieces grey goods Indian, and 15 pieces white goods (foreign).

Kolpino s, (Hull) 27,607 pieces grey goods (foreign) 25,537 pieces white goods (foreign) 2,668 pieces prints (foreign) 15,000 pieces grey yarns, (foreign) 13,000 lbs) Red and Dyed yarns, (foreign) 5,306 cwts iron bar, &c., 15,132 cwts steel, 393 cwts spilter, and 80 tons coals.

Kola s, (Bombay)—1,414 pieces grey goods (foreign) 27,188 pieces grey goods (Indian) 3,649 pieces white goods (foreign) 999 pieces prints, (foreign) 3 pieces prints (Indian) 20,900 lbs grey yarns, (Indian) 5,425 lbs T. Red and Dyed yarns, (foreign), and 1,710 lbs T. Red and Dyed yarns, (Indian).

Lord Bangor s, (Cardiff)—2,498 tons coals.

Nehumba s, (Bombay)—10,215 pieces grey goods, (foreign), 14,124 pieces grey goods (Indian) 5,979 pieces white goods, 2,718 pieces prints (foreign), 1,000 lbs grey yarns, (foreign), 38,700 lbs grey yarns, (Indian) 6,875 lbs T. Red and Dyed yarns, (foreign), 53 cwts iron bar, &c., and 43 cwts copper.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—25 pieces grey goods, (foreign) 800 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 195 pieces white goods, (foreign), 466 pieces prints (foreign), and 100 tons coals.

Country Crafts (Bombay)—12 cwts copper.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Braithwaite, Capt, Bengal, Late North Fusiliers, on retirement, from Peshawur.
Riddell, Major, Bengal, 7th R D Fusiliers, on leave, from Quetta.
Chapman, Capt, Bengal, 7th R D Fusiliers, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Johnstone, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers, H C, from leave, to Bolarum.
Graham, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars; from leave, to Secunderabad.
Walter-Irvine, Surgn-Capt, Bo, 3rd Cavly, from, leave, to Deesa.
Newnham, Capt, 10th Bo L I, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 11th December, 1893.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "B" Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for "E" Company at the Town Hall on Mondays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m. until further orders.

4. There will be Company drill for "F" Company on Tuesdays at 5-30 p.m. at the Queen's Statue, and on Thursdas at 8-30 p.m. in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

5. There will be Company drill for "G" Company on Tuesdays at 5 p.m. on the ground north of the Municipal Office.

6. There will be drill at the Byculla Scottish School on Wednesdays at 4 p.m. and at the John Cannon School on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.

7. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders at 5 p.m. In the compound of the St. Peters Boys' School, Mazagon.

8. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File with the Band will parade on the Oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain S. Tomlinson, Lieut H. R. H. Wilkinson and Lieut R. Snell will be the officers of the Guard. Dress—Khaki, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

9. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Quarter-Master Sergt W Stephen's, "D" Company from 4th December 1893, to 4th January, 1894.

10. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—No 3536 Vol E Vieyra, No 3537 Vol J H C Barker, and No 3538 Vol G N Gomes.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Recruits not yet dismissed from the Riding School are requested to attend there daily (Sunday excepted) for drill under the Sergt-instructor.

2. The Squadron will parade at the back of the Marine Lines on Thursday, the 14th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

For Head Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m. 10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow, 8-30 p.m. 10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 6-30 a.m. 10 inch R M L gun drill for Members generally, irrespective of Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 8-30 p.m., 10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Thursdays 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical Instructions (Subject Laying.)

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L gun drill and Theoretical Instructitions.
Tuesdady, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Thursday, 7-45 p.m.—Instructions in Laying.
Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Friday, 8-30 p.m.—10 inch R M L gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow and on Friday next. Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m, (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

50-93—W M Pakvasa—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Khetseydas Hurmookroy—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.
147-93—Framjee and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad-bin Oomer Sultan Nawazjung Bahadur—Crawford, B M and B.
111-92—Wadia, and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lal Meeya vs Mariamboo and others—Furdunjee P Pavri.
602-91—Brown and M—Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Aboo and another vs Bai Jamnabai and others—Ardasir, H and D.
95-93—Brown and M—Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Aboo vs Bai Jamnabai and others—Ardasir, H and D.
432-93—Ardasir H and D—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Jafferbhoy Khetsey and another—T A Bland.
316-93—Nanu and H—Raghunatdas Gopaldas and another vs Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and others—Craigie, L and O.
326-93—Thakurdas D and C—Dajee Vassanjee and another vs Briglal Bisambardas and others—Turner and H.
397-93—Pestonjee, R and K—Nursey Mowjee and others vs Bai Munchhabai and others—Wadia and G.
421-93—F P Pavri—Cowasjee Jamasji Mehta vs Moosa Noor Mahomed—V M Pakvasa.
422-93—Crawford, B and Co—John Muir and another vs Runjiidas Bhoocandas—Ardesir, H and D.
476-93—T A Bland—Mathuradas Kessowjee and others vs Karamsey, Mohaniee and others.
200-93—Payne, G and S—Joseph Holzhey vs Albert Durst—Crawford, B and Co.
236-93—Framjee and M—Maneckjee Furdoonji Mehta and another vs Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C.
186-93—Payne, G and S—Emil Spinner and another vs Heeralal Soonderlal and others—Dikshit and H—In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

13-93—Pestonjee R and R—Khanbai, widow, vs Amulabai, widow—J C Cama.

Postponed Long Causes.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis, M and M, M and J and F and M.
228-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others—Dikshit and H.
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narondas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S and Thakordass, D and C.
278-93—Inperson—A pauper—Rukhmabai vs Rakhmabai and another.
191-93—Crawford, B and Co—Vussonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashabai and another—Little, S, N and B—Daphtary and F.
76-93—Mansuklal, D and G—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jiwandas and another—Muljee and R, —Little, S N and B.

Petition to be heard in chambers, M L Shroff for Petitioner—In the matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Yeshwant Gainajee Chatoor, an adjudged lunatic—Thakoorji Yeshwant Petitioner.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dundee s—90 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
City of Edinburgh s—100 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Manroe s—136 cases whisky, Burjorjee Nusserwanjee 10 cases whisky, J. A. Kirkbride and Co; 100 case whisky, Eduljee Bezonji.
Scindia s—1 puncheon whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Armenia s—18 cases whisky, Croft, Mody and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Monroe—s—4 cases writing papers, M. S. Joshi.

FROM LONDON.

Amara s—9 cases medicine, K Nathoo and Co; 80 cases oilmenstores, A Salleybhoy; 43 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Bros; 5 packages medicine, C Odhowjee and Co.
Shannon s—13 bales writing papers, E M Abdoolally and Co: 6 cases whisky, Croft, Mody & Co; 88 casks ale, Jamsetjee Framjee; 11 cases medicine, P Jugjeevan; 37 packages printing papers, "Times of India" Press; 4 cases soap, E Rusooljee, 3 cases confectionery, Framroz Eduljee; 3 bales printing papers, M S Joshi.

FROM CHARENTE.

Shannon s—75 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Shannon s—15 cases beer, Phipson and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—3 cases perfumed spirit, Dinshaw Burjorjee.
Rheinfels s—11 cases glassware, Rahim Cassum.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peshawur s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.
Shannon s—15 cases provision, Treacher and Co; 59 cases claret, Phipson and Co; 26 cases brandy, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

LaSeyne s—40 cases vermouth, Treacher and Co; 25 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—29 cases condiments, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 337 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 3 bales skins, H M Essa; 38 bales skins, H T H Gunee; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 27 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 46 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kolpino s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,520 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts metheyseed, 201 cwts nigerseed, and 501 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

St Giles s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, Oen and Owkell; 4,501 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 3750 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 355 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Samoa s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR GENOA

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—50 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton Co; 100 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co.
Bombay s—175 bales twist, and 12 bales piecegoods, S E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, K Hurnundrai; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 600 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co; 150 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 120 bales twist, H C Joosub; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 500 cwts onions, The Onion Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

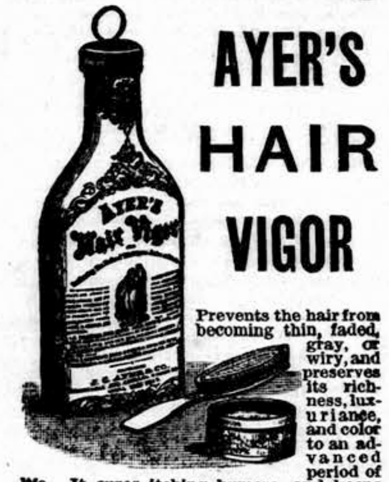
Bombay s—591 bales twist, 1,011 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—200 tons old iron, Tata and Co.

FOR NAGOSAKI.

Hiroshima Maru s—450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing AYER'S HAIR VIGOR



Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

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AY, near REIMS
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,26,978

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID.........£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 50,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000
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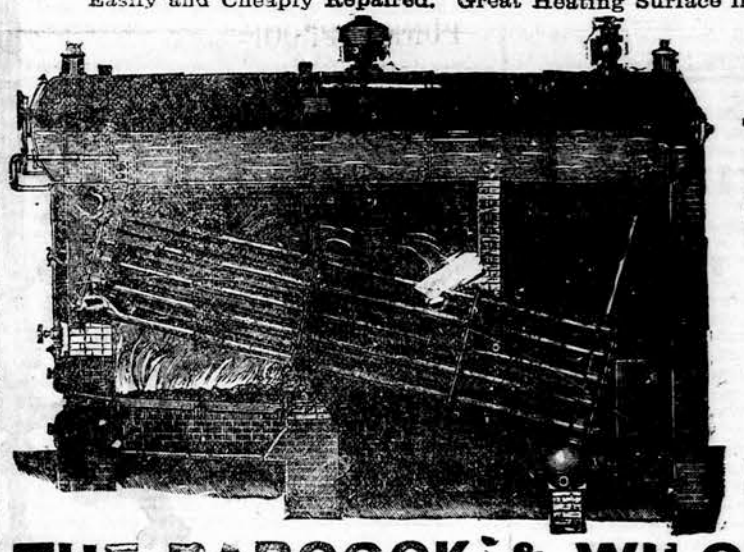

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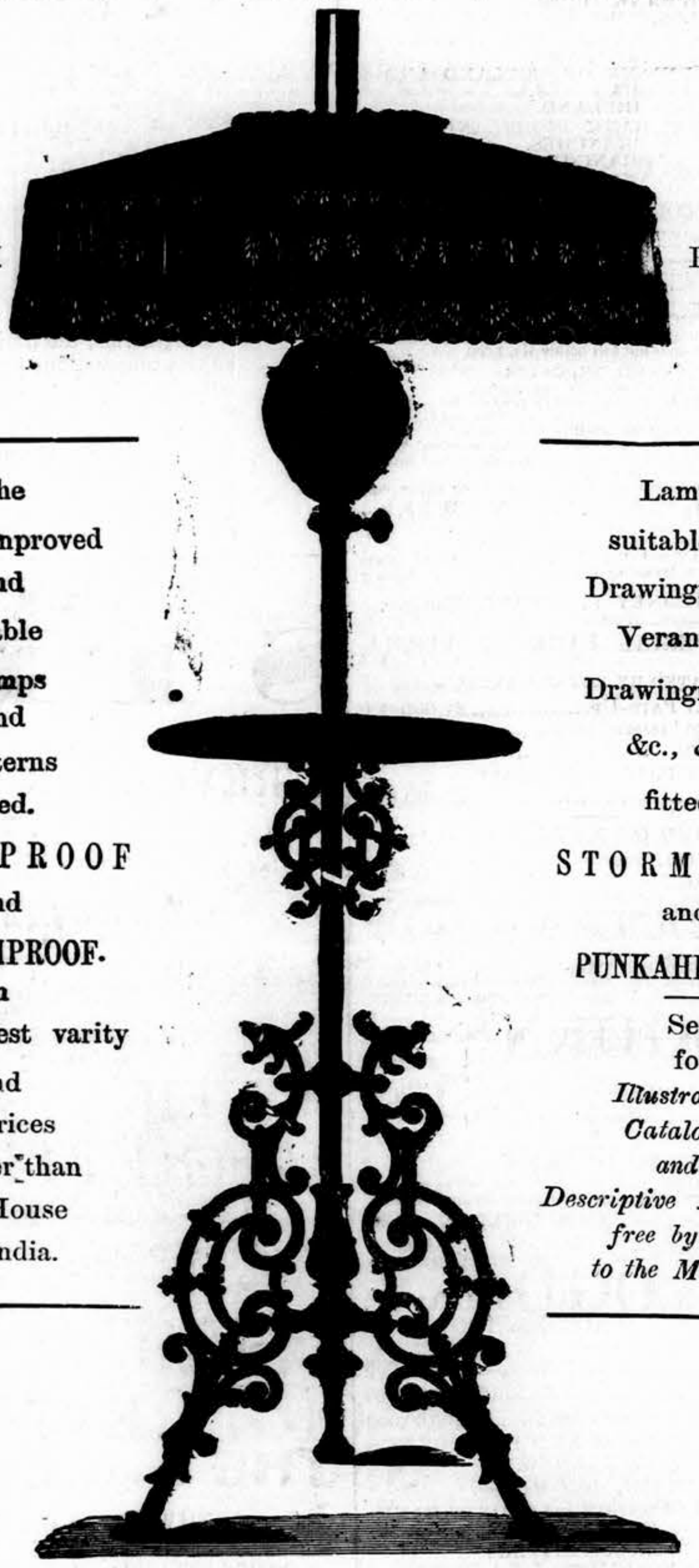

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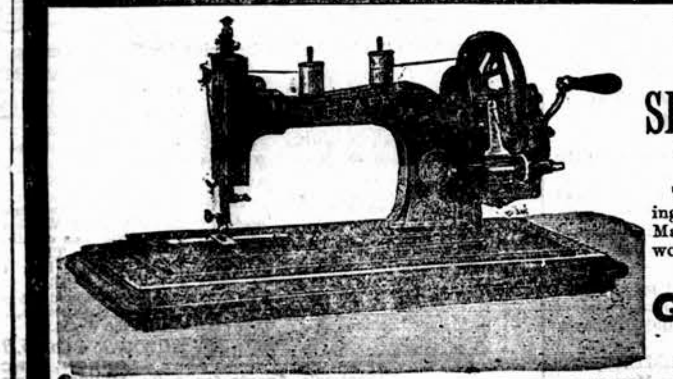

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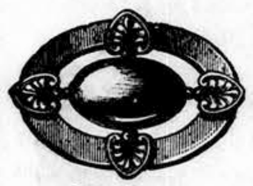

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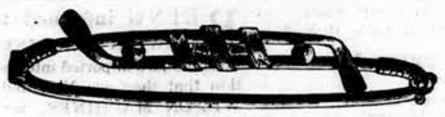

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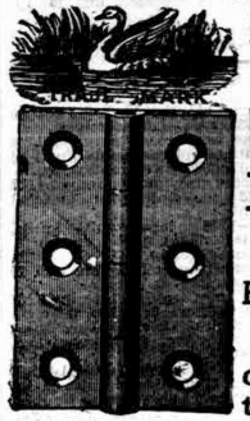

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